THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,638. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eighth Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
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HERALD BRANCH OFFICES.

OUR UPTOWN AND BROOKLYN PATRONS WILL SERVE THEIR OWN INTERESTS AND CONVENIENCE BY LEAVING THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD AT OUR ONLY AUTHORIZED BRANCH OFFICE IN NEW YORK, AT 1,236 BROADWAY, THREE DOORS NORTH OF THIRTY-FIRST STREET, AND IN BROOKLYN, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, IN ERIE RAILWAY OFFICE. ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A. NILSSON.—ACCOMPANY THE EUROPEAN EXCursion party, June 1, and pleasure, rest and happiness will be yours.

BEAUTIFUL LADY, SHOPPING MONDAY MORNING, Broadway—Address confidentially, admirer, who bowed and blushed, near Twentieth, MARSHALL, Herald office.

BEEN VERY ILL; STILL UNWELL. TRY TO SEE you Friday or Saturday; certainly Tuesday; write. SCHER.

CASTORAND POLLUX WILL CROSS SWORDS AT THE Horizon, April 4, at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMEYER IS REQUESTED TO INform his sister how a letter can reach him. Address G. H., box 5,833 New York Post office.

HOLDERS OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN Southern Railroad stock are recommended not to sacrifice their stock at present quotations, as matters are now in negotiation which, if successful, will place this valuable franchise in the hands of parties who fully appreciate its value. Remember "Port Wayne."
THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

INFORMATION WANTED.
John Moore, late of San Joaquin county, California, died October, A. D. 1870, aged about fifty years, leaving a considerable estate, which has been fully administered upon. No heirs to the same have been found.
He was a native of New York city, was an orphan, and went to Worcester, Mass., in childhood, whence he came to California, in 1849.
An orphan sister is supposed to have gone to one of the Western States in childhood. Any information that will lead to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by
CHARLES BELDING,
Administrator estate of John Moore, deceased, Stockton, Cal.
STOCKTON, Cal., March 9, 1871.

JOSEY—SOME OTHER TIME.
CAP.

MARIE BRADY, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM Ireland, will please call on Mrs. ARMITAGE, 229 West Thirty-sixth street, at once.

MARIE—CONSIDER MY LAST LETTER UNWRITten. Please return my letters, and let us part forever. I hate you.
ERNEST.

STRAYED FROM HIS HOME—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, while partially demented. Fredk. Van Wormer, 12 years of age; delicate appearance, slim build, light complexion, blue eyes; had on pea jacket, shoe pants, striped shirt. Any information thankfully received by Mrs. VAN WORMER, 210 King street, New York.

UP TOWN, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.
J. E. P.

VENUS—TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
JUPITER.

WILL SUSIE ROGERS PLEASE SEND HER ADdress to an old friend, GEORGE, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY IN BLACK WHO LEFT A SWEET scented parcel, who be sent to a joker, at an express office, call for it, or we shall be obliged to charge our office?
FAIRFIELD.

WILL MRS. LOUISE RAYMOND PLEASE SEND HER address to her old friend, Mrs. BATES, box 230 Herald office?

W.—REGRET.—IF YOU REALLY REGRET WHAT do you not alter your decision? What harm can arise from granting me an interview? Pray reconsider and write to EARNEST, box 125 Herald office.

206.—ROSA WOULD LIKE TO HAVE AN INTERview with you. There is a misunderstanding. Please write in haste. At leisure at 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLD SPECTACLES LOST—BY DR. HALLOCK, 180 East Second street. Reward given.

STRAYED—FROM 46 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, Sunday afternoon, a white Dog, resembling a Spitz, with yellow spots on ears, remarkably beautiful eyes, leaky tail; answers to the name of Poker. By returning the same a liberal reward will be paid.

STOLEN—A $500 5-20 SOND, LOAN OF 1868, NO. 7,287. Brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the bond. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.
Mrs. MACK, 195 Third avenue.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 25th inst., in the vicinity of Forty-second street and 8th avenue, a black and tan Dog; answers to the name of Jack. The above reward will be paid on returning same to 1 West Forty-second street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 26th, in the vicinity of Thirteenth street and 1st avenue, a black and tan Terrier Dog, with long ears, shaved and wrong leather collar. Answers to the name Cyp. The above reward will be paid on his return to 249 East Fifteenth street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE VICINITY OF Sixth street, a pair of Diamond Earrings, 50 stones and 10 in each, enclosed in a morocco case. The finder will be at THEO HARRIS, 229 Wall street, corner South, will receive the above reward.

$300 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON returning the Goods stolen from Mme. MANTELL, Sixth avenue, on Sunday, between 1 and 5 o'clock, and no questions asked.

EFFICIENCY—ONLY EXPERIENCED OPERATIVES furnished by COX & KING, successors to Florida, Lyle & Co., 22 Broadway. Refer to the leading business men as to ability, standing and responsibility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UR BROOKLYN PATRONS WILL SAVE TIME and the cost and inconvenience of leaving their favors at the HERALD at the Branch Office, removed from 16 Court street to 4 Court street (City Hall square, same side as the Court House). This is a convenient accommodation, and advertisements are received at regular office rates, without extra charge, at any hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A.—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS SURE TO RENEW the hair and heavily its hair, and 25 CENTS SAFE HAIR DYE, warranted not to contain any injurious or poisonous ingredient. Office 308 Pearl street, New York.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD Life Insurance Companies and who do not desire to renew their policies for an adequate sum, can borrow the money upon it by applying to Insurance Broker, 87 Liberty street.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST TRAFficking for the United Commodore Postal Law Stamps issued by DAVID CUMMING, Delaware, Frankford, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
For sale by all druggists.

A BAD COLD. MRS. M. G. BROWN'S celebrated breaks up Colds. A BAD COLD.
Poor Richard's Kills Catarrh, removes Infoumation, strengthens Weak Eyes, clears Dim Eyes, fills Sunken Eyes, relieves the Head and Throat, does wonders; be wise, and use it. Eye Water
Poor Richard's Eye Water
Poor Richard's Eye Water
Poor Richard's Eye Water
Poor Richard's Eye Water
Poor Richard's Eye Water
Sold by druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and $2 per bottle. Depot No. 61 Bond street, New York. Enclose ten cents for the Metapsyxical Pamphlet of 60 pages.

ANY PERSON WANTING LOANS ON WATCHES, Diamonds, Pianos, Furniture, Dry Goods, Horses, Carriages, or any description of Personal Property or Merchandise, can be accommodated and will be called on by addressing CAPITAL, box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c; furniture moved, city or country; furniture packed and shipped; office, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.
A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 331—DRAWN AT 12 M., MARCH 28, 1871.
58, 48, 1, 14, 74, 62, 2, 43, 31, 49, 78, 65.
CLASS 332—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., MARCH 28, 1871.
24, 67, 65, 45, 40, 32, 9, 48, 6, 41, 1, 0.
LETBY & CO., Brokers, 249 Greenwich street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 1.—MARCH 23, 1871.
21, 9, 44, 13, 47, 28, 53, 73, 1, 18, 25, 14.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 142—MARCH 28, 1871.
48, 34, 18, 67, 47, 23, 72, 15, 73, 31, 9, 76.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 17—MARCH 18, 1871.
64, 7, 15, 37, 10, 42, 61, 25, 54, 53, 50, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 298—MARCH 25, 1871.
33, 65, 43, 66, 67, 49, 18, 3, 63, 54, 50, 68.
Box 4,959 Post office. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

F. DERBY & CO.
are now receiving their
Spring and Summer Goods,
direct from London,
of first quality only,
which will be made up in their usual
English Style.
No. 2 Clinton place,
Broadway, corner of Eighth street.

HAVE YOU HAD ONE OF FORMAN'S SPRING STYLE of Silk Hat? If not, buy one; they are superior in finish. 251 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

OLOROSO BITTERS—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that any person counterfeiting or imitating Dr. S. M. Houton's Oloroso Bitters or the trade mark, labels, &c., will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
J. J. GILLESPY & SON, General Agents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. NO. 10,817, drew $180,000. March 17, Kentucky, class 246. March 27 Nos. 14, 13, 34 drew $30,387.
JOSEPH BATES,
194 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. OFFICIAL drawings, March 17. No. 10,317 drew $160,000, gold; No. 14,278, $20,000; No. 17,934, $15,000; No. 1,786, $10,000.
BAILEY & CO., Brokers,
old established office 194 Broadway.

SILVER MEDAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIbition 1862. Metal gilder and bronzer on brass, zinc, iron and fancy articles by new process; clocks and chandeliers repaired in best and cheapest manner by this process. 135 Sullivan street, between Prince and Houston streets.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

STAMMERING CURED—BY DR. WESTON, ST. NICHOlas Hotel. Refers, by permission, to Clarkson Bros., 54 Wall street; Horace Wilson, 257 Canal street; proprietors St. Nicholas Hotel, many other of our best known citizens.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &C.—AT 1,263 AND 1,268 Broadway, and 151 West Thirty-second street; separate rooms—all styles. Moving attended to.
E. MARTIN & SON.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST LOT AND FINEST BREED Fowls in this country, all from imported stock and pure bred; Aylesbury Ducks, Pigeons, Rabbit, Dogs.
J. YOUNGS, 457 Canal street.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS SCOTCH TERRIERS, imported; small size; ages 12 and 15 months; warranted good ratters. For particulars address W., box 180 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG TEN MONTHS old; stands 31 inches high; well trained; good watchdog. Inquire at 152 Chambers street.

WANTED—A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME NEWfoundland Dog; color black. Address G., box 3,658 Post office, New York.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.
PREMIUMS $12,000.
AT FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y.
MAY MEETING.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.
No. 1.—Purse $500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40; $250 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
No. 2.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:23; $1,000 to first, $200 to second, $200 to third.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
No. 3.—Purse $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25; $1,500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
No. 4.—Purse, $1,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:29; $650 to first, $250 to second, $100 to third.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 18.
No. 5.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
No. 6.—Purse $700, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30; $450 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 20.
No. 8.—Purse $4,000, free for all horses; $2,000 to first, $800 to second, $700 to third, $500 to fourth.
No. 9.—Purse $1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:21; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
All the above races to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, to be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association, and entries must be made in accordance with the same.
All communications to be addressed to P. J. H. VAN CORTLANDT, President, at Morrisania, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of May, 1871.
Entries will close at the Hoffman House, New York city, on the 4th of May at 9 P. M.
PETER J. H. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.—A variety of seasonable Carriages, in all the newest and most approved styles.
Clarences, Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets,
Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons, in variety, with and without tops. A. S. HANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—I HAVE ON EXHIBITION FOUR SIZES OF MY very popular Landaulets and patent Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and sums; Carriages, 25 per cent less than Broadway. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

ARRIVED AT A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S STABLES, Twenty-sixth street, J. C. Pope, from Jackson, Michigan, with 22 fine Horses.

A LOT OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, EXPRESS, Grocery and Light Business Wagons; also second hand Coupe, for sale cheap. 228 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A HORSE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS OLD, 15 HANDS high, sound and kind. Apply at 135 Sackett street.

AT DAY & SON'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 345 AND 348 Bleecker street—Light top and road Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, new and second hand; cheaper than any place in this city.

AT 609 BROADWAY—HORSE, 609 BROADWAY—Selected stock of Carriages and Harness, on hand and to order. Money's worth every time.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE, SIX years old, 15½ hands high, warranted to be without a blemish, and free to ride or drive; a fast gentleman's mare can be bought for the low price of $300. Also a fine Harry Gay Horse, five years, 15½ hands, for $275. To be seen at I. RHODES' stables, 45 Monroe street.

AT MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 625 Broadway—Prices down; complete assortment Carriages and Harness, all styles, new and second hand, at lower prices than ever before offered. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

AN ELEGANT LANDAU AT AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, March 31, at their
Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
113, 115 and 117 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, an elegant Landau, in perfect order, built by John H. Lapham & Co., to pay advances and charges.

A.—FIVE EXPRESS WAGONS, THREE ROCKAWAYS, five Top Wagons, two Depot Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., at reduced prices, on account of fire, at 2,491 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A GOOD WORK MARE, $50; ONE GOOD BROWN mare, 7 years, kind and true, for ladies; sound and fit for work of any kind. 669 Pearl street, cobblers store.

A SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, WARRANTED sound and kind, to sell to person and saddle; 6 years old. Can be seen at stable 153 West 46th street.

A FEW GOOD CART, FARM AND HACK HORSES for sale cheap. Cellar stables 128 West Twenty-third st.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND TOP WAGONS AND Top Buggies, for best city makers, for sale low. Also one assortment of Pony Phaetons, both open and top Carriages of all kinds. Hampers, Horse Blankets, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 249 to 259 Wooster street.

A STRONG BASKET, WOOD BROTHERS' MAKE; also silver plated Goods; Harness; price $650; a bargain. Apply at 1,194 Broadway.

AMERICAN STAR MARE, JIM BASHAW, 15¾, 7 years, stands, trotted 2:40, Monitor; also pacer Horses. Sell to suit; cheap, and must be sold immediately. 147 Washington street.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL SILVER MOUNTED Harness, Horse Blankets, Robes, Whips, Lanterns, Coach Lamps, Hammer Cloth and Cloth for Coach, cheap. 140 West Fifteenth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. SATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
Major CHAS. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
Regular auction sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
on every horse so sold under warranties.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the house.
CATALOGUES OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
On account of owner's ill health, a gentleman's complete establishment, consisting of an extra fine and superior pair of bay Geldings, 15¾ high, 6 and 8 years old; free, handy and stylish drivers; can trot in 2½, and that all day; fear nothing; gentle for any one to drive; drive evenly; are gaited alike, and are warranted sound and kind; are an excellent family team; also fine jump seat Top Wagon, made by P. Mix; city made Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. The celebrated and fast cross-matched pair of trotting Mares, Humming Bird and Maid, 15 high, 6 and 7 years old. Humming Bird, sired by Henry Clay, and has a record of a fourth heat in 2:32½; the other sired by Ethan Allen, and trotted in 2:29. They are as fine and fast now as ever, and can beat 2:30 together; are extra stylish, handy and pleasant drivers; drive evenly, without pulling or fretting; are elegant in single harness, and for fine appearance cannot be beat. Warranted sound and kind.
Elegant and extra fine cross-matched pair of gentleman's roadsters, geldings, white and black, 15½ high, 7 years old, sired by Henry Clay; fast, stylish and prompt drivers; can trot in 3 minutes; are extra single; warranted sound and kind.
The well known and fast gray trotting Gelding Le Grand, 15¾ high, 8 years old (his spring); extra stylish, free and easy driver; has trotted a five mile race in 14:25½; is a great roadster, and is warranted sound and kind.
Large and powerful brown draught Horse, weighs over 1,200 pounds, 16½ high, 8 years old; fine, free driver; very blocky build; unsurpassed as a worker; warranted sound, kind and true.
The celebrated and handsome fast brown trotting Gelding, Ben Holmes, 15¼ high, 9 years old; extra free, handy and pleasant driver; has a record of 2:23½, and is warranted to beat 3 minutes to-day; fears no locomotive; is gentle for a lady to drive; warranted sound and kind.
Extra fine bay Horse, 15½ high, 8 years old; extra stylish, fine driver; very clunky build; great road horse; afraid of nothing; gentle for child to drive; extra for family use; warranted sound and kind.
One Top Wagon, made by Rosenburg; good order.
Four sets light double city made Harness.
Six top and six top Road Wagons, best make.
Robes, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, &c.
Highbred and superior brown Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; very stylish; free and easy driver; great roadster; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady; warranted sound and kind.
One fine set of Gig Harness, new.
Depot, Express and Business Wagons.
One Coach Harness, good order.
Four sets single Harness.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
For sale, at public auction, this day (Wednesday, March 29, at stable of John Mehl, jun., 25 East Twelfth street, at 10 A. M.
Two fine and fast young trotting Horses.
Handsome young bay Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old this coming June, raised in Kentucky and sired by Elliot, jr.; shows high breeding; stylish, prompt, free and easy driver; is honest, well behaved, pure and rapid gaited; can speed a 2:30 gait; is warranted to beat 2:30 now, and warranted sound and kind.
Fine young brown Mare, 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Young Morrell; is handsome, sensible, free, easy and stylish driver; handsomely gaited; can always trot from 2:40 to 2:34; is warranted to beat 2:35; warranted sound and kind.
Also fine Brewster Trotting Wagon, Harness, &c.
All the Stock of a sporting gentleman, who was obliged to leave the city suddenly on account of pecuniary and legal embarrassments. They will now be sold to highest bidder, without reservation, to pay keep, charges, &c.
These horses are green trotters; they have never trotted in public, and have had but a few weeks' road work late last fall, when they showed very fast time, and were extra promising. Their owner, but for his misfortune, intended to trot them the coming season in all the spring purses in classes from 3 minutes to 2:40 for green horses, and had entered them in several stakes.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase genuine and reliable trotting Horses, either for road or track purposes, should avail themselves of this opportunity, as their equals are seldom offered. They are fully warranted.
Pedigrees, &c., at sale, at 10 prompt.
JOHN H. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT TOP PONY PHAETON ON THREE springs; also Cspring, with fine oroide mountings; one one of the finest in this city; also one elegant Basket, same as above, without top.
Twenty to top and top Pony Phaetons, from $150 up.
Thirty shifting leather top Wagons, from $125 up.
Elegant extension top Phaeton, with four seats and extra child's seat, with pole and shafts.
Twenty humble seat Rockaways and top and no top Depot Wagons for $110 up.
Half and full spring Road Wagons, from $115 up.
Leaners and country customers will do well to call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are ready to sell 20 per cent below any house in this city
at private sale.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES AND HARness. We challenge the world
to compete with the prices at which we are now offering our fine top Buggies, light Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, Harness, &c., as they
must be sold to make room.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A FINE YOUNG TROTTING MARE FOR SALE—IS A dark chestnut, 15 hands, 6 years old; can trot better than 2 minutes, and is sound and kind in every way; price $750. Can be seen at GREEN'S Riding School, Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, sold cheap or exchanged for Horses of less value; fit for trucks or express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 511 Canal street, corner of Washington.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, TWO SEAT Wagons, top and open Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Express Wagons, Gigs, Business Wagons, &c.; Harness suitable for all purposes, from $12 up; Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. Goods warranted as represented.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A VERY FINE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—23 EAST Thirteenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place. Apply to M. CURLEY, 11 East Thirteenth street.

BROOD MARE—LARGE, FAST, FINE STYLE; SHOWS one of the best bred sons of Hambletonian. Price $400. Apply at 110 John street.

CHEAP HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE—SUITABLE for all business, also one large Mule; also one fine dapple gray Canadian Horse. 169 Washington street.

CORBET & CO.,
Carriage Makers, 122, 124 and 126 West Twenty-third street, offer a variety of second hand Carriages in good order, including
Clarences, Coaches, Phaetons, Wagons,
all of which will be sold cheap.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE COUPE, WITH C springs, pole and shafts, nearly new, made by Brewster & Co.; one street Rockaway, nearly new, made by Wood Brothers; also a box Wagon, with two seats, suitable for depot wagon or business wagon, and one splitter top buggy wagon, nearly new. Apply to M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 625 Broadway—The place to buy cheap; every style Carriages and Harness, for city or country; both new and second hand; variety Depot Wagons.

CARRIAGES.—SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASers called to our large assortment, not surpassed in quality, style or price; manufactory established 20 years. 10 Morton street, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

COUPE.—WANTED TO BUY, A SECOND HAND COUPE, in good order. Address, stating price, GEO. W. McGILL, 48 Beekman street.

CART WANTED—A LIGHT AGRICULTURAL CART for the country. Address J. B., box 118 Herald office.

DURING THE PRESENT SEASON WE SHALL place on sale with A. S. Handram, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, all the second hand Wagons of our own manufacture received by us in exchange.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome street.

DEPOT WAGON WANTED—ONE IN GOOD ORDER. Address, when to be seen and price, J. B., box 141 Herald office.

ENGLISH DOG CART FOR SALE—ENTIRELY NEW, and from one of the best makers; the owner having no use for it will sell it a bargain. Apply at the stable 138 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT; a pair brown carriage Horses, matched, good stepPers, all for Coupe Rockaway, shifting leaders, together with Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c. The above is first class, and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner has no further use for them. Herbert & Bro.'s stables, 150, 152, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME IRON GRAY PONY, 15½ hands high, warranted to trot in 2:40 minutes, gentle in double and single harness. Inquire at 21 Stuyvesant street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands high; sold on account of the death of the owner. Can be seen at the stable, 138 West Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE—A CANADIAN MARE, 14 HANDS, SEVEN years, warranted in every respect, $250; also one fine young Horse, sound except little lame in foot, $125. 54 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD HORSE AND Sleigh; 120 pound boy weighs. Inquire at private stable 28 Vanderbilt place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN CANADIAN Pony, with a flowing tail and mane; warranted sound and kind in double and single harness. Inquire at 671 Washington street.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH AND GENTLE ROAD horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, full black mane and tail and legs; very fine, double or single; sound and kind; a splendid comfortable horse. To be seen at private stable No. 145 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER GOING abroad, 12 Horses, Wagons, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Sleigh, Bells, &c.; 1 fine gray dapple, 5 hands high, 5 years old, very high square box sleigh, cost $350; 1 fine Bay Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind. Apply at COOK'S stable, 150 and 152 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE AND DEPOT WAGON, Inquire of NNATT, stable, corner Hudson and Houston streets.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH SADDLE AND Bridle, hardly used, to the value of $100; also Saddle and Bridle, all Plain Saddle, Bridle and equipments. To price in good repair of the 15th avenue.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CUTTS AND HARNESS, IN good order. Inquire at DEMAREST'S stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOODED HORSE, about 16½ hands; dark dapple bay; sound, but pacers on side of a mile; is suitable for a lady to drive; is a fine saddle horse; years old; is 5 or 6; worth $300; is sound; is a gentleman's horse; is not broken than he is; will trade for VAN RAANTS' stable, 153 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH PONY, 13½ hands high; is broken to the saddle; suitable for any child to drive. Also Harness and Horses. Apply to J. H. CANFIELD, 411 Seventh st. near.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES. A GRAY AND black, of excellent speed, sound and gentle; together with a six-seat Germantown Rockaway and a light Victoria Chaise; also Harness, &c. For particulars address E. B., box 2,553 Post office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB LANDEAU, BUT LITTLE used and in perfect order; also Park Phaeton, in good order. Apply at stable 111 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME YOUNG DARK RED COW, with heifer calf three weeks old, and good milker. Inquire of M. WEBSTER, Clinton street, corner of Degraw, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF FAMILY HORSES, well matched, black, weigh twenty-one hundred; seven years old, good travelers, perfectly sound and kind single or double. Also two single Horses, one a lady's horse, broke to saddle and harness, single and double; and one a gentleman's horse, good under the saddle and well broken to harness, single and double. Prices reasonable, as the party wishes to sell out. For further particulars address E. P. H., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A gentleman, who has gone to Europe, consisting of a six-seat Rockaway, open Barouche, Phaeton and Dog Cart; will be sold cheap. GRAHAM'S livery stable, office 1,241 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PIANO BOX BREWSTER TOP WAGON (of Broome street), Pole and Shafts; nearly new; also a square box Road Wagon. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.
T. F. GORDON.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS; SORrel Horse, 16½ hands, 6 years, kind single or double; sold for want of use. Inquire of JOHN MYERS, 389 Houston street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEW LIGHT SHIFTing top business Wagon, used but three times; also a fine new single Harness, very handsome. Inquire in the store 151 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO ROAD HORSES, ONE VICtoria, one Silvers' Top Wagon, one Silvers' Trotting Wagon, Harness, &c., at private stable 228 East Fifty-third street, near Third avenue. No jockeys need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FINE BAY MARE, HEAVY WITH foal by one of the sons of Hambletonian; warranted sound and kind. Apply at 162 Washington street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CHEAP HORSE, the celebrated running Mare Suffolk Queen; can run a quarter in 31 seconds, half in 48; also the sorrel road Horse Little Frank; fine driver; price $250; both good saddle horses. Inquire of J. H. GRANT, corner Fourth street and Broadway, Williamsburg, or 203 Broadway, room 11, New York.

HORSE AND TOP GROCERY WAGON FOR SALE cheap—Separate or together. Horse pony build, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen until sold at 225 East Twenty-first street.

HORSES WANTED—A PAIR OF BLACKS OR DARK browns, 15½ to 16½ hands, sound and tough; to step about a 2:45 gait. Address, with particulars, price, &c., N. C. P., box 1,150 Post office.

HARNESS FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, carting, expressing, contractors, ice companies, livery stables, coupe, road, coach, business and pleasure, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Single, $8 to $125; double, $20 to $275.
Large lot of Express and Team Harness.
The Trades Manufacturing Company,
10 College place, near corner Murray street.

MILCH COW.—FOR SALE, AT PATERSON, N. J., AN excellent Alderney Cow, 5 years old, expected to calve in a few days. Apply to or address JOSEPH HAGAN, Picnic House, along the Canal Bank, Paterson, N. J.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A REMARKABLY handsome black thoroughbred Horse, Abdalla stock, height 15¾; goes well in harness; has been driven as leader in a tandem; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at JOSEPH TWONLEY'

CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner Again as Champion of Civil Rights.

Southern Longings for a Slice of Mexican Territory.

Debate in the Senate Over the St. Domingo Question.

Carl Schurz Takes a Hand in the War on the Administration.

Mr. Shellabarger's Bill to Enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

Stringent Measures for the Suppression of Ku Klux Outrages.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from several hundred soldiers and sailors, mainly of New York, referring to the Bounty Land bill of the last session, and asking that it may be amended so as to permit these lands to be held without requiring actual settlement thereon.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial asking for the adoption of such measures as will secure a Court of Nations, where all questions may be decided without the arbitrament of the sword, and urging that in the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States every effort be made to avoid a war between the two countries.

Under the rule of the Senate prohibiting general business the memorials, instead of being referred to committees, were laid on the table.

SOCIAL EQUALITY ON MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following:—

Whereas it is represented that Frederick Douglass and his son were excluded from the common privileges of travellers on the mail steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington, on account of their color, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia are hereby instructed to inquire into the facts of the case, and to consider what remedy can be applied to prevent a repetition of such treatment on account of color.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the resolution, not being one of inquiry, was prohibited under the rule limiting business, and could not be received without unanimous consent.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., objected, and the resolution was not received.

ACQUISITION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report at the next session of Congress whether the Territory of lower California and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, or either of them, would be a desirable acquisition to the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, objected.

AMENDING THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., called up his resolution amending the order of business under which the Senate is now acting so as to admit of the consideration of any bill in reference to the South received from the House of Representatives.

Mr. SHERMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered and advocated an amendment to require its consideration by a committee before action could be taken upon it by the Senate. He regarded the contemplated Ku Klux legislation as more important than any other ever before undertaken by Congress, as involving the very existence of the government. He protested against any attempt at caucus dictation to put such a measure through the Senate, believing it to be entitled to full consideration in the proper committee and in the Senate.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. Sumner on St. Domingo.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., continued his reply to Mr. Sumner's indictment of the President in a general denial of Mr. Sumner's accusations he contended that, instead of attempting to sell his country, as charged, Baez had furnished an example worthy of imitation, in subordinating his personal aggrandizement as a ruler to his desire for peace to his country by annexation. The proposed sale to the United States, instead of a violation of the constitution of Dominica, was in direct accordance with it, because the transfer was to be made, not at the arbitrary direction of that government, but in deference to the popular will of that country. The United States was bound under the law of nations and by a clause of the original negotiations to insure the preservation of peace between Hayti and Dominica, and the notification to that effect was not more an unfriendly hint to Hayti than to any other nation, for it was addressed to the world at large. In conclusion Mr. Howe contended that the mission of the republican party was not ended, and he would beseech the man who would engage in its destruction to take his position with the common enemy and not, Judas like, stab in the back the party to which he professed to belong.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., said, the whole case made out against the President was, that he had sent war vessels to Dominican waters to preserve the peace there, pending the negotiations, which contemplated a free expression of the sentiment of that people upon the annexation questions. The moral presence of our fleet had prevented the shedding of one drop of blood, and Hayti had not uttered one word of complaint and would never know of the great injury she had escaped, until the eloquent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was read there. The act of the President was entirely justified by the obligations of international law. After a eulogium on the services of General Grant to the country in the darkest hour of peril, he said this was the man upon whom all the vituperative adjectives of the vocabulary were heaped. He then inquired for what purpose the Senator from Massachusetts had precipitated this discussion in advance of the report of the Commission, from which alone Congress and the public could form a correct judgment.

Mr. SUMNER said, if the Senator desired it he would answer now. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had complained because he had brought this matter forward; the Senator (Mr. Frelinghuysen) because he did not postpone it. He (Mr. Sumner) would take counsel of neither Senator, but of his own heart. Knowing that there was a system of lawlessness on the coast of St. Domingo under the direct order of the President of the United States, he felt it his duty to expose it. There were some cases in which exposures were sufficient, and he felt this was one, and that the American people needed only to see the wrong to apply the remedy.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in the course of further remarks, said he had not made up his mind on the St. Domingo question, preferring to await the report of the Commission and to form his judgment upon that. As a sufficient answer to Mr. Sumner's strictures upon the course of the Secretary of the Navy he had read from the desk the despatch of that official to Admiral Lee.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., then took the floor. He did not think the report of the Commission, which had just returned from a pleasant jaunt from St. Domingo, would prove very influential, either in the Senate or before the country, for he thought the treaty had already been effectually disposed of. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had displayed a wonderful knowledge of ancient and modern history, and not content with destroying Cæsar, Cassius and prominent men of our own times, he had mercilessly used his hatchet upon the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator's purpose was to show that public men had not declined in popular estimation, until they had manifested symptoms of their own mental deterioration! But, in this matter, the trouble was not so much a want of mental strength on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts as it was a want of moral strength on the part of many other Senators. If it was proven that orders had been issued to our naval commanders in gross violation of the constitution then something more than mere rhetorical flourishes about General Grant's services or about the Secretaries of State and Navy would be required to answer the proof. Mr. Schurz proceeded to argue that, under the constitutional clause vesting in Congress the war-making power, the Executive could not commit an act of war, unless in the case of the actual invasion of the territory of the United States or by express Congressional authority. The instructions of the President to our naval force, directing them in certain contingencies to fire upon the vessels of Hayti, a Power with which we are at peace, was most clearly a usurpation of the war-making power. In reply to queries of Messrs. Howe and Stewart as to whether the discretionary power was not vested in the President Mr. Schurz added that if those Senators would turn to the debates of the Senate in February, 1859, they would find that President Buchanan had asked for discretionary power to protect our citizens in transit over the Isthmus of Panama and the Senate had indignantly refused it. It was most audacious to contend—for that was the logic of it—that the President had the power to steal the war-making power away from Congress. The fact was that President Grant had fallen into the mistake of supposing that he was the United States of America. The doctrine that the President could commit belligerent acts, without the authority of Congress, and give as an excuse for it the condition of things in Hayti and Dominica, was the most absurd, mischievous and anti-republican doctrine ever advocated on the floor of the Senate. When such a doctrine was boldly enunciated it should be sifted to the bottom. It smacked very strongly of what was called in France "personal government." The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had been complained of for bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, but in his (Mr. Schurz) opinion he deserved the gratitude of the whole country for so doing. But the supporters of the President seemed to have admitted the constitutional argument to be against them, and they had fallen back as a last resort upon the weak and dangerous support of precedent. The only one referred to in our own history was that of the acquisition of Texas during the administration of John Tyler, and when John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State. The President's case was, indeed, a desperate one, when his apologists sought refuge in such company. But Tyler and Calhoun asked to be excused from their company, because President Tyler at that time asserted he had no authority to employ force for the acquisition of Texas without the assent of Congress. His declaration was that he would use all his constitutional means to prevent Mexican interference pending the negotiations, and that the matter would be referred to Congress when it met, for such action as it might deem proper. He did not order United States war vessels to lurk down Mexican towns or sink Mexican ships, but left the exercise of that power to Congress.

An animated and long colloquy here ensued between Messrs. Schurz and Morton upon the proper interpretation of a despatch from our government informing the diplomatic representative of Mexico that the United States would regard with displeasure any attempt on the part of that Power to interfere with the Texas undying the pending of negotiations. Mr. Schurz contended that nothing more than an ordinary diplomatic correspondence was addressed to Mexico, which could bear no analogy to the acts of President Grant; while Mr. Morton insisted that it was a direct threat of war, and was so regarded at the time by both countries, and that Mr. Benton, many years afterwards, had so construed it.

While occupying the floor Mr. Schurz was repeatedly interrogated by different Senators upon constitutional questions, and was frequently prompted by Mr. Sumner, whose seat is in his vicinity.

Before Mr. Schurz concluded the Senate went into executive session, and at a quarter past five adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., presented the memorial of Archibald B. Fisk, claiming that he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth district of Mississippi, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members of that State. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. KITCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the New York County Council of the Union League of America, asking Congress so to amend the law as to provide that all elections for Presidential electors and members of Congress shall take place on the same day as the general election in the various States; also, that in ascertaining the votes the ballots for these officers shall be first counted.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of J. D. Henderson and other citizens of Little Falls, N. Y., referring to an outrage on a colored citizen; representing that Governor Hoffman is a democrat and not let pardon, and asking for a regiment of United States troops, and a proper bill to be passed by Congress without reference to the constitution.

Mr. LEONARD presented a memorial of the heirs of Peter Kuhn, of Philadelphia, asking indemnity for French spoliations committed prior to 1803.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio, from the select committee on the President's message, reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes. It was read:—

A BILL to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State shall subject or cause to be subjected any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution of the United States shall—any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding—be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of the 5th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases."

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons shall, within the limits of any State, band, conspire or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges or immunities of any person to which he is entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States, which, if committed within a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would under any law of the United States then in force constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter, mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of perjury, criminal obstruction of legal process or resistance of officers in discharge of official duty, arson or larceny; and if one or more of the parties to said conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in said conspiracy or combination, whether principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both, at the discretion of the court; provided that if any party or parties to such conspiracy or combination shall in furtherance of such common design commit the crime of murder such party or parties so guilty shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer under this act death; and provided also, that any offence punishable under this act begun in one judicial district of the United States and completed in another may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either district.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so far obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection to the people in such rights, and shall fail or neglect through the proper authorities to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the military, or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations, and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever, in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authority of such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the connection of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combination shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and to declare and enforce, subject to the rules and articles of war and other laws of the United States now in force applicable in case of rebellion, martial law, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; provided that the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided also that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the 1st day of June, anno Domini 1872.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any proceedings heretofore commenced against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

The bill was read a first and second time, when the SPEAKER said the question now was in ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved to recommit the bill to the committee, so that general debate shall proceed on the bill until the House shall come to an agreement to terminate it, and then vote on the amendments which may be offered. He suggested the debate be continued till Friday.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., was sure there was no disposition on the democratic side to discuss the bill merely for the purpose of discussion and preventing final action. He would therefore suggest that the gentleman from Ohio would let the general debate be commenced and run along a reasonable period, so as to give every gentleman on both sides an opportunity for a full and free discussion. In his judgment they would sooner reach a vote by not fixing a day for its termination.

After further conversation between various members Mr. SHELLABARGER said he understood the understanding was that a day be named, prior to which no vote should be taken up to which time there shall be general debate, unless it shall be the pleasure of the House hereafter to change it. He would consent to any reasonable time for the debate, and that the time be equally divided between both sides of the House.

Mr. MCNEELY, (dem.) of Ill., insisted that while we are debating this bill and the Appropriation bill, a committee of this House should be instructed to bring in a bill apportioning representation in Congress. The passage of such a bill at this session is due to the West, and especially to Illinois, whose Legislature is now in session, ready to act under such a bill if passed by us. If not passed at this session it will compel that Legislature to meet again next winter at vast expense to that State.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., observed that the rules of the House were better than any agreement. When the majority saw proper they would control the minority.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he should not call the previous question prior to next Monday, unless the House, by its order, indicate that it should be sooner done. He then opened the debate, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill. The subject touched the liberty and rights of all the people, and, doubtless, the destiny of the Union itself. He showed the relations of the bill to the constitution, the power to pass it, and the wisdom and justice of the measure, and said in the course of his remarks there was added to the constitution in express words that all persons born or naturalized in this country were citizens of the United States, as well as of the several States. This was done for a purpose. It was also added that no State should make or enforce any law abridging the rights of citizenship, and further, that no State shall deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law. The provision did not stop there, but with still more abundant caution added that Congress shall have power by legislation to enforce the provision. We all being citizens of one republic, all have, as such, the same privileges and immunities, and that these privileges and immunities shall not be abridged, that under the laws of the nation and the States there shall be protection, and that Congress shall have power to make laws to give effect to that protection. Putting these constitutional elements together where was the doubt that Congress may, by appropriate legislation, protect the rights of citizenship so zealously and transcendantly guaranteed and made eternal by the constitution itself? Too provision guarantees equal laws and protection to all, and when a State denies protection to the citizens Congress may by law enforce the provision. Mr. Shellabarger referred to the laws and the Supreme Court decisions to support of his argument.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., in reply to Mr. Shellabarger, said the gentleman's assumption of power was quite as extraordinary in its character as were the provisions of this bill, and, with his ideas of constitutional law, he was surprised at it. The amendments to the constitution guarantee to the people certain great personal rights. The article of the constitution to which the gentleman referred conferred no new grant of power to Congress, nor did it take away any pre existing power of the States; it simply declared who should be citizens of the United States. The definition of citizenship was the same before as it was after the constitutional amendment was passed. Nothing was more or better settled than this, and he quoted from Chancellor Kent and ex-Attorney General Bates in support of his assertion. In the course of his argument reviewing the provisions of the bill he asked what State of the South or of the Union had in a single instance ever undertaken to deny the equal protection which was involved in the constitutional term "due process of law." There was no power to supersede State laws, or prescribe any code for the States, or tamper with them in the administration of their own local system. There was no power to go into the States and control their legislation, substituting new machinery, the peculiar characteristics of which might be hateful to them as well as grossly outrageous and unconstitutional, and administered in such a way as to aggravate and irritate the people to the point of resistance. He was in favor of the most signal punishment being inflicted for lawlessness, whether in the States of the South or of any other section but it should be done under their own constitution and laws, and the power of the federal government should not be used except as auxiliary to the State constitution and laws, and not superior to them. The federal authorities were not competent or authorized to dictate a new system, but simply to aid the States, on application of the States themselves, in maintaining their own domestic peace and order. The pending bill spurned out all the reserved power of the States as to their own local administration of affairs.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (rep.) of Mich., took the floor to expose the Ku Klux outrages. Mr. Stoughton said it had been the earnest hope and desire of the republican party that with the reorganization of the Southern States outrages would cease and good order and peace prevail. They had a right to expect a quiet submission to just and wholesome laws from our late enemies. But there existed in the South a treasonable conspiracy against the lives and property of republicans organized by democrats under the name of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Stoughton read from the Senate report some of the testimony in the North Carolina investigation with reference to outrages in that State, saying that the criminals are able to baffle and set at defiance all the appliances of law, no Ku Klux ever having been convicted. The relation of democrats to the Ku Klux is similar to that of the receiver of stolen property to the thief. They are willing to receive the results of the murder of republicans and refuse to help them in their politics. In this House they are the willing champions of the Ku Klux.

Mr. COX (dem.) of N. Y., said, so far from this being true, the democrats have denounced the outrages.

Mr. STOUGHTON, continuing, said that the Ku Klux were supplied with disguises and arms from the North.

Mr. BURNHAM—Senator Sumner said, yesterday, that President Grant is the head of the Ku Klux.

Mr. COX asked Mr. Stoughton why he did not prove his assertion, which went for nothing without being substantiated.

Mr. STOUGHTON remarked, the entire South was drifting into anarchy. A few had men intimidate the mass of the people, avoiding conflicts with the military and controlling the State courts by fraud and violence.

The House at half-past three o'clock adjourned.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

Judge Hogan has for some several weeks past been engaged in investigating a charge of incendiarism preferred by the Fire Marshal against Marcus Simon, a merchant doing business at No. 3 Maiden lane. It appears that on the 23d of January last a fire occurred in a room at No. 9 Hart street, where Mr. Simon had some furniture stored, and from the manner in which the fire broke out shortly after Mr. Simon had left the building it was thought that the furniture had been set on fire. The evidence, however, proved that the fire was purely accidental, and the magistrate dismissed the case and honorably acquitted Mr. Simon.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Close of the March Term—The Toomey Homicide Case Postponed—Motion to Bail Alleged Murderers Denied by Judge Bedford—Dennis Conroy Sent to the State Prison for Five Years—A Child Six Years Old Commits Perjury for a Suit of Clothes.

The March term of the General Sessions was brought to a close yesterday, and although there were not so many cases tried of grave magnitude as are sometimes disposed of, yet Judge Bedford has given our citizens additional assurance of his characteristic energy and determination to rid the community of noted law breakers. There were about one hundred and fifty cases passed upon and over one hundred tried. Some of these were of general public interest, especially the conviction of two well known receivers of stolen goods—a class of criminals whom it is difficult to reach. Colonel Fellows put forth unusual effort to stop this important tributary to the fountain of crime, for it is well known that thousands of extensive larcenies of silks and valuable property would not be perpetrated by burglars if they were not encouraged to steal by the keepers of "fences," the slang term for the receptacle of stolen goods. Many of these receivers are very wealthy, and when they are occasionally detected by the authorities they are able to command the best legal talent and often escape by the successful efforts of their lawyer, upon slight technicalities. During the present term Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford promptly sentenced two "receivers" to the State Prison. Then, too, our readers will remember the case of Adam Langfried, tried for the homicide of a man who, in company with other rowdies, entered the bakery of this respectable German and brutally attacked him because he refused to furnish them fresh loaves of bread. In preserving his own life Langfried struck one of them a blow with the end of a gun, inflicting a wound which finally resulted in the death of his assailant. The jury, under the direction of Judge Bedford, acquitted the accused.

THE TOOMEY HOMICIDE CASE.

Shortly after the opening of the court District Attorney Garvin said that he was very anxious to try the case of Patrick Toomey, indicted for murder, as it was set down for trial to-day, inasmuch as the accused was a public officer. He made every effort for the purpose of being ready then, but some of the witnesses being absent he did not think it safe to go to trial without them. He had conferred with the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. John Anthon, and they had agreed to set the trial down for the 18th of April.

Judge Bedford remarked that, as the District Attorney stated there were material witnesses absent the people had their rights as well as the prisoner, and he would therefore let the case go over until the 18th of April.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF SCHMIDT.

A motion was made by counsel for bail to be fixed in the case of Edward Farley and John Maher, jointly indicted with Thomas Whalen, John McCarthy, George Myrtle and Patrick Murray for the murder of Israel Schmidt. Whalen, who is still at large, but being hotly chased by the authorities, is indicted as the principal and the others as accessories to the murder. In support of the motion the counsel said that Farley was only present and took no part in the alleged killing, and claimed that heretofore judges admitted parties to bail who were charged with murder.

District Attorney Garvin strenuously opposed the motion. He said there were six persons indicted as principals and accessories to the murder of Israel Schmidt, on the 5th of March, of the present year. The murder was committed under circumstances of very great atrocity and on a Sunday. The lager beer saloon was shut, and while the family, consisting of Mr. Schmidt, his wife and Israel Schmidt (the deceased, a brother of the proprietor), were alone, six persons came in the back way, walked up to the bar, and insisted that the saloon keeper should give them something to drink. The keeper replied that it was Sunday, and it was against the law to sell or give away anything to drink. They said they must have some drink, and, being overawed, he was compelled to serve them with lager. He then inquired who was going to pay for it, and the parties replied, "We will pay to-morrow." Some words passed between the parties, and at that moment Israel Smith stepped up and asked what the difficulty was, whereupon Whalen, in the twinkling of an eye, drew a pistol from his pocket and killed Schmidt on the spot. All the men ran out of the place and hid themselves. This Court was not advised as to what evidence there was before the Grand Jury connecting the defendants with the murder, but it was sufficient for his Honor to know that the Grand Jury saw fit to indict these men for murder. The District Attorney said, in conclusion, that he trusted his Honor would not be the first to set the example of allowing men charged with murder in the first degree to go on bail, when the design of all these trials is that men shall take the consequences of their own acts. These men should be tried by a jury, whose province was to say whether they were guilty or not guilty of the offence for which they were indicted.

Judge Bedford in deciding the motion said:—The Grand Jury have indicted these men as accessories to the crime of murder, and on conviction an accessory to murder would be punishable under the statute the same as a principal. The District Attorney has thoroughly examined this case, and he claims as the prosecuting officer of this county that in his judgment it is murder or nothing. I shall be guided by his opinion and decline to fix bail, believing that there never yet has been a case where a judge has bailed a prisoner charged with a homicide when the District Attorney appears in person and declares that after an examination, in his opinion, the crime of murder will be fully substantiated at the trial. The motion is, therefore, denied.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows called the attention of the Court to the case of Dennis Conroy, who was convicted on Monday of stealing a tub of butter. A police officer then stated that the prisoner had served one term in the State Prison and was once or twice on the island, which Conroy vehemently denied. His Honor had very properly remanded the prisoner in order to ascertain the facts in the case. The officer informed him (Mr. Fellows) that he got information respecting the prisoner's being in Sing Sing from a "pal" of his; and the prosecuting officer then produced documentary evidence, showing that in December, 1869, he was sent to the penitentiary four months for larceny, and a year thereafter he was sentenced to two months for a similar offence. There was also evidence showing that Conroy, alias Brown, was implicated in two burglaries. Officers McLaughlin and Marsh were called to the stand and positively identified the prisoner as the man whom they arrested for these larcenies.

Judge Bedford, in sentencing Conroy, said:—Conroy, yesterday the officer told me what to-day is fully substantiated, that you are known among the authorities as a professional thief and burglar. You steadily asserted your innocence and denied ever having been on the island. I am elected by the people to protect them against such professional thieves and burglars as you are, and, after deliberately deceiving the Court, you should have no leniency shown you. You are sent to the State Prison for five years at hard labor.

A CHILD COMMITS PERJURY.

Counsel for John Connors, who was charged with robbery, moved for his discharge, upon the ground of the absence of the complainant from the city, whose name was given as Thomas Welsh. Judge Bedford, having heard something about the case of importance, called a little girl named Mary Rock to the witness box, and asked her why she swore before the magistrate that she saw John Connors attack Thomas Welsh on Washington street and put his hands into his pantaloons pocket? The child artlessly replied that Mrs. Welsh, the wife of the complainant, promised her a new suit of clothes if she would swear that.

The City Judge intimated to Colonel Fellows that the case should be put before the Grand Jury. He promised to investigate the matter and have it disposed of at the next term.

A FIGHT AMONG SAILORS.

Thomas Mills was charged with stabbing David Purnell on the 5th of this month, inflicting a wound upon his temple and arm. The parties were colored sailors, and the jury being satisfied that the prisoner acted purely in self-defence rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ACQUITTALS.

Thomas Eagan, a boy, was acquitted of a charge of breaking into a house in Nineteenth street on the 8th inst. and stealing a chandelier. He was a junk dealer, and a man asked him to buy the gas fixtures. The City Judge, in discharging him, cautioned Eagan hereafter to see that he purchased property in an honest way from honest men.

Richard Carroll was placed on trial charged with receiving a piece of lead which was stolen from a ship in the East River, knowing it to have been feloniously taken. There was no testimony implicating Carroll, and the District Attorney abandoned the case.

Mr. Fellows announced that he had no more business for the jury, whereupon Judge Bedford thanked them for the manner in which they discharged their duties during the term.

THE WEEHAWKEN DUELIST.

McDonough Still Living—The Perpetrator Sullen and Indifferent.

Notwithstanding the "killing" of McDonough by several morning papers yesterday, the unfortunate man is still in the region of the living, and the physicians say there is a chance that he will recover. Cunningham, who is in the Hudson county jail, maintains a dogged sullenness and indifference in keeping with the ferocious and bloodthirsty spirit he manifested on the night of the bloody deed. Egan, the second victim, is slowly recovering. The conduct of Evenor, the Deputy Sheriff and Constable, in connection with the case, will be brought before the Grand Jury at the next term of the court.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, March 28—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but less active. The cotton market was quiet and steady.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK.

The foreign exchange market was nominally unchanged, but weak on the basis of 109¾ a 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110⅜ a 110½ for sight bills. The mercantile demand is light, temporarily, for the reason that many still believe in lower gold, while investment in exchange meets with the competition of the gold loan market, where the coin is worth a consideration of 3 a 5 per cent for use from day to day.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

Money was four to five per cent on call, but was variously quoted in different parts of the street. Thus, on Broad street several houses reported an active inquiry at five per cent, while on Wall and Nassau large balances were refused at four per cent. The market is, perhaps, best quoted at four to five on stocks and four per cent on governments. In discounts nothing new is said, and rates are, therefore, quoted as before—viz.: 6 a 7 per cent for prime double names.

GOLD ACTIVELY WEAK—110½ A 110¾.

The gold market showed a further demoralization of the bullish sentiment, and in spite of a fresh short interest at each downward step continued declining until it touched bottom for the time being at 110⅜. The decline was assisted by Washington telegrams that the Rothschilds were in negotiation for a large portion of the new five per cent loan, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had extended the time for subscriptions indefinitely—the original twenty days allowed for subscription to $200,000,000 of the five per cents having expired to-day. There is no doubt that the generous subscriptions already made at home to the loan have much to do with encouraging the speculation for lower gold, and the progress of refunding has surprised even the most sceptical of those who thought the new loan would be a complete failure. The prices of five-twenties and gold are steadily approaching each other despite the prophecies that any forced effort on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to accomplish so abnormal a movement would be frustrated by the natural inertia of the two markets. The appreciation of the new loan thus confirms what we have often advocated in the HERALD—viz.: that a long bond at 3.65 per cent, running fifty years, could be easily placed and the whole debt refunded into an obligation which would cost the government only one cent a day interest on every hundred dollars it owed. It is because the five-twenties, with the exception of the 1867's and 1868's, are now liable to be paid off at par that any market at all is made for the new five per cents, which will not be payable in less than ten years from the 1st of May next. It would seem also that the fact of so many subscriptions in gold to the new loan settles the point that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to pay off the '62's, '64's and '65's. But as to his doing so when he may buy them at a discount, as he does every week, we doubt the rumors which have been given considerable currency in the street. The effect of his purchases, if continued, will doubtless be to advance the five-twenties to par in gold, when, of course, the propriety of drafting allotments for redemption will come in. The Treasury balance in coin, even after making allowance for outstanding certificates and accrued interest on the public debt, is sufficient to allow Mr. Boutwell to buy fully thirty millions of five-twenties during the month of April. So handsome a reduction of the debt would save the item of nearly two millions annually in interest and give general satisfaction to the people. Mr. Boutwell owes it, as a matter of justice to the country, that this vast sum of principal and interest should be taken from their burden. The Treasury balance should be simply a generous working figure without a useless surplus. The next Congress should limit the payment of the debt to a sinking fund of one per cent and forbid these extra purchases. Then, with a reduction in the interest of the debt to an average of four and a half per cent, and with a sinking fund as suggested, the annual taxes could be reduced $150,000,000, which, sum, left with instead of extracted from the people, would give the country so strong an impulse in its prosperity that the payment of the national debt would become trifling ten or twenty years hence, while its burden meantime would be insignificant. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110⅜
11 A. M.	110⅜	3 P. M.	110⅜
11:30 A. M.	110⅜	4 P. M.	110⅜
12 M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅜ a 110¾
1 P. M.	110⅜		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 per cent for carrying to 1-64 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$70,801,000
Gold balances	1,499,843
Currency balances	1,720,363

The Liverpool steamer took out $50,500 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was lower, but steady, showing what we indicated in Monday's HERALD would probably be their course under the operation of the refunding of the five-twenties into the new loan—that is, the five-twenties and gold begin to approach each other in price by the decline of both, but by the more rapid decline of gold. Thus, while gold within the past two days has fallen ¾ per cent, five-twenties are only ¼ a ⅜ per cent lower. The currency sixes, on the other hand, are advancing as gold declines, especially as they have about twenty-five years to run and are a "long" bond to that extent. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 114 a 114¼; do. sixes, 1851, registered, 115¼ a 115½; do. do., coupon, 115½ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 112¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 110¾ a 110½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110¾ a 110½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¾ a 111; do. ten-forties, registered, 107½ a 107¾; do. do., coupon, 107½ a 108.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The stock market was strong, although "scooped" early in the day by the "bulls," who were desirous of keeping alive the "short" interest, which was in danger of suffocation from so relentless a pressure on the part of the "bull" cliques. The latter have got Mr. Boutwell as their ally *nolens volens*, and are evidently determined to make the best possible use of him as long as they can. After the announcement that the time for making subscriptions to the new loan had been indefinitely extended, and subsequent to the vague rumors that the Rothschilds were negotiating for a portion of the five per cents, the speculation for a rise took a free rein, and prices leaped up the scale of eighths and quarters per cent. New York Central late in the afternoon re-entered the active list on rumors that the Legislative committee would make a favorable report on the New Hamburg disaster and suggest the propriety of permitting the company to increase their rates of fares, if not directly, at least by a system of first class carriages. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, under renewed activity on the part of their respective cliques, made a rapid advance—the former to 20¾ and the latter to 44. We regret that in yesterday's HERALD we made the mistake of stating a decrease for an increase of $10,504 in the earnings of St. Paul. The oversight is attributable to the peculiar blanks of the company, which are quite confusing to the casual observer of their figures. We let the following comparative table show the extent of to-day's upward movement:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	95¾	94¼
New York Central scrip	96	94
Erie	21¾	21
Reading	110¾	109
Lake Shore	109¾	109
Wabash	38½	37¾
Pittsburg	115¾	113¾
Northwestern	87¾	87
Northwestern preferred	97¾	96¾
Rock Island	115¾	115¼
St. Paul	62½	61¼
St. Paul preferred	80¾	79½
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47¼
Col., Cin. & Indiana Central	23¾	23½
Union Pacific	20¾	20¼
Western Union Telegraph	57¾	57¼
Pacific Mail	44	43

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was steady but dull. The South Carolinas continued the exception to the general market, and were weak and lower, if not demoralized. The final street prices were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¼; do., new, 64 a 64¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 68; do. new, 68 a 69; do. registered stock, old, 52¾ a 53; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 89¼ a 90; do. do., old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47¼; do. funding, 1866, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 26 a 30; do. new, 24 a 25; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92¼; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91½; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do., new, 63 a 64; do. levee sixes, 73 a 75; do. do., eights, 88 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 74; do. railroad eights, 79 a 81; Alabama fives, 68 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 103; do. railroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 78; do. new, January and July, 62 a 63; do. do., April and October, 63 a 65; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 63; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 62.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway for the second week in March were in:—

Passengers	$19,474
Freight	43,176
Mail	1,500
Express	900
1871	$65,050
1870	59,284
Increase	$5,766

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in March were in:—

1871	$32,776

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 88

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—DAY AND NIGHT—KENO. Matinee at 2½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—OTHELLO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HOLIZON. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BIRTH.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—LINGARD SKETCHES. Matinee at 2

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LE GROGGIENNES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—JEZEBEL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

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THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS visited the White House yesterday. They don't have much to say about annexation. Sumner apparently took the words out of their mouths.

TWEED'S NEW BILL for the distribution of Croton water, which has just passed the Assembly, provides for the extension of mains to the islands in the East river. It is a rather magnificent idea in its intention, but likely to develop into a magnificent job ere its completion.

OUTRAGES BY POLICEMEN.—We are almost daily in receipt of too well founded complaints of the reckless, not to say murderous use, of the policeman's club, and of other outrages which, like the inexcusably cruel treatment of a feeble old lady who had wandered last week from her home, to be arrested and thrust into a station house cell and sent to Blackwell's Island, cannot provoke too much public indignation. Assuredly the very appointment of a policeman to his responsible office presupposes that he is at least potentially a gentleman—that is to say, that he is endowed with instincts which make him capable of discriminating between the weak and the strong, the submissive and the refractory, and qualify him to exercise his authority with no less discretion than firmness. If his conduct betrays that he is, on the contrary, a brute, it becomes the immediate duty of his superiors to inquire thoroughly into the circumstances of the case and to punish him by summary dismissal. This is required in the interests of the police force as well as for the protection of the public.

THE NEW TAX LEVY BILL is still caught like a piston rod upon the centre. It can neither go backward nor forward until some one gives the fly wheel a turn. It seems the cause of this break in the evolutions of legislation is Senator Graham, who for some cause, only vaguely defined, keeps away from the Chamber. Tweed, like Old England, "expects each man to do his duty," for the truth is that it takes every man that Tweed has to do anything. The Tweed majority is so slim at its full to do much, and between sickness, late lobster salads, too convivial companions and railroad disasters, it is too shaky usually to do anything at all. Thus it is that this man, Graham, by his persistent absence from his seat, has stopped the Tweed legislation of the moment, and is preserving temporarily to the pockets of New York taxpayers the indefinite sums represented by that two per cent to which the quartet of tax collectors nominated in the bill propose in ambiguous terms to limit the taxes of New York. Graham, therefore, deserves a medal, but not a gold one. We hope there will be no gold meddling with him.

The Administration, Congress and the Southern States—The New Reconstruction Bill.

With the restoration of the last of the rebel States to Congress, in connection with the establishment of equal civil and political rights over the length and breadth of the land, regardless of race or color, we had supposed the great work of Southern reconstruction completed and a glorious success. It appears, however, from the recent Message of the President to Congress on Southern affairs, that, in those reconstructed States, from the terrorism of "unlawful combinations," neither life nor property is safe, and that the transportation of the United States mails and the collection of the internal revenue therein are dangerous employments. Hence the detention of Congress for the purpose of some special legislation in behalf of law and order. It appears, further, that in response to an application from the Governor of South Carolina, in the absence of the State Legislature, the President has deemed it necessary to give warning to the Ku Klux Klans of said State that if, after the expiration of twenty days, they have not "quietly dispersed to their respective abodes," they will be dispersed by the United States Army. And now, in deference to the President's appeal and suggestions, we have a new bill, prepared by the select committee on the subject of the House of Representatives, which proposes to put these aforesaid "unlawful combinations" in the Southern States once more under the stern discipline of the sabre and the bayonet.

The bill in question is entitled, "A bill more fully to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes." The first section provides for the prosecution in the United States Courts of any person who shall in any way interfere in depriving any citizen of his equal civil rights under said fourteenth amendment. The second section provides that any offence—such as murder, mayhem, robbery, perjury, arson, &c.—against the rights, privileges and immunities of any citizen, by any two or more persons banded together for the purpose, shall be deemed a felony liable to heavy penalties in a fine and imprisonment, and that a trial in any such case commenced in one United States judicial district and completed in another may be acted upon and the offender punished in either district. In other words, all the individuals of an unlawful conspiracy against the rights of citizens, if composed, for example, of men from Mississippi and Alabama, may be made answerable to the United States Court in either State. The third section provides that in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, or unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so far obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of their rights, privileges, &c., and the State authorities have been unable to redress these wrongs, or have failed or refused to do so, the President, in behalf of law and order, is authorized to interpose with the local militia or the land and naval forces of the United States. The fifth section provides that extreme cases of unlawful combinations, armed and organized and overriding the constituted civil authorities, shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and that in any such disaffected district, under certain restrictions, the President is empowered to declare martial law and to suspend the habeas corpus, first making proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse. The provisions of this section, however, are to cease to be in force from and after the 1st day of June, 1872.

This is the substance of the bill which the select committee of the House of Representatives propose as a remedy for these Southern disorders. In justification of the act, as an imperative necessity, it is said that the lawless and malignant spirit and elements of the late rebellion have again become rampant in most of the Southern States; that the lives and property of Northern men therein are at the mercy and are frequently sacrificed to the vengeance of the so-called Ku Klux Klans; that the emancipated blacks, for no other crime than that of voting the republican ticket or belonging to the Union League, are shot, hanged, drowned or scourged, and that this scourging is sometimes applied to the negro women, with the burning of the house of the obnoxious family; that numerous school houses appropriated to the education of the emancipated blacks have been burned; that the teachers in such schools have been and are subject to numerous insults and barbarities, including whipping and banishment from the State; that in the several States disgraced by these outrages the local authorities are powerless under the terrorism of the Ku Klux Klans or consenting parties to their atrocities; that the local courts, even if inclined to justice, can do nothing against the terrors of the Klu Klux and their affiliated witnesses pledged to perjury, and so on to the end of the horrible catalogue. Finally, it is charged that the objects of all these Ku Klux Klans and their affiliations are, by a reign of terror, to exclude the Southern republicans, chiefly the emancipated blacks, from the polls, and so to get complete control of the several States concerned, and then to render the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and all the reconstruction laws of Congress practically null and void through the election of a democratic President and Congress according to the Tammany national democratic platform of 1868.

Now, admitting this fearful catalogue of accusations against the "unlawful combinations" of the Southern States to be substantially true—and when General Grant officially declares them to be so, and desires some special legislation on the subject, they must, to a great extent, be true—the question recurs, is the remedy proposed the remedy required? We think it does not reach the seat of the disease. We think the difficulty and the remedy are to be found in the fourteenth amendment. The third section of this amendment declares that "no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." And then there is a disfranchisement law, extending to these and other parties conspicuous in the rebellion. Here, then, is the difficulty. These parties so punished are the leading white men in intelligence, political experience, influence and property in the Southern States. Their late slaves may go to Congress, but these disabled whites still bear the brand of traitors. They have all the duties of submission imposed upon them, but none of the personal benefits of a restoration to the Union. They are held responsible, under pains and penalties, for the crime of a whole people, and the whole people concerned sympathize with their suffering confederates, many to the extremity of these "unlawful combinations." Reach this difficulty, and you reach the seat of this Southern disease of organized violence against the laws of the land.

The remedy follows, in the fourteenth amendment, its specified rebel disabilities, and it is in these simple words, referring to the particular disability of any individual—"but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability." All, then, that is wanted to place the dominant and responsible white classes of the South in full rapport with the government of the United States is to restore these men to the full and equal condition of loyal citizens. They will trust you if you will trust them. Try it. The experiment has been tried in scores of individual cases, and no failures, that we are aware of, have been reported among them. Try, then, a universal amnesty, as provided for in the fourteenth amendment, such an amnesty as will make even Jeff Davis eligible again to the Presidency, and you will do more to disarm these Ku Klux Klans than you can possibly accomplish by the employment of the army and the navy, and the United States courts and marshals, and the suspension of the habeas corpus, with the continuance of these rebel disabilities.

Under these disabilities it is notorious that the Southern men best qualified, from education, experience and influence, to assist in restoring law, order and harmony in the Southern States, are ruled out, and ignorant Southern whites and blacks and unscrupulous Northern adventurers and speculators, coming into power, have done much to bring into general disrepute these reconstructed Southern State governments. Make it the interest of the Southern white men who give the tone and the public sentiment to Southern society, make it an object with them to support the constitution as it is and the administration, and you will gain them. In a word, restore them completely to the "rights, privileges and immunities" of "citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside," and you will make friends of enemies and convert those horrid Ku Klux Klans into law-abiding men; for their present occupation will be gone with the removal of the cause.

The News from France.

If it were not that the fate of a great nation depended upon the result of the Rouge outbreak in Paris the announcement of the probable officials under the proposed red republican *régime* would be really laughable. Blanqui is spoken of as President, and Pyatt, Flourens, Delescluze and a couple more are to be the centres of authority. What more ridiculous could be expected? And yet only such men have any chance of getting into power should the government of M. Thiers succumb.

The news from France which we publish this morning is quite interesting. On Monday last M. Thiers made an eloquent speech in the National Assembly, in which he defended his policy and took a solemn oath not to betray the republic. Oaths do not amount to much at the present day. However, we give M. Thiers credit for sincerity. Marseilles and St. Etienne have been tranquillized, the government claiming to have suppressed the insurgents and restored the prefects and other officials. While the Versailles authorities were endeavoring to find a trustworthy army the Paris rebels were improving their situation. Greater vigilance than ever was exhibited by them, and more barricades were going up in the streets. An insurgent newspaper, evidently elated by the success of the movement thus far, had proposed the forcible dissolution of the "rotten" Assembly, and another newspaper advocates the assassination of the Duc d'Aumale. Paris, however, was tranquil, which she ought to be, considering that the enemies of the Insurgent Committee have wisely cleared out. Such, in brief, is the news from France this morning. It throws no new light on the situation, but it proves that the troubles are anything but over—that, rather, they are increasing.

The Erie Classification Fraud.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly has made two reports upon the bill to repeal the Erie Classification fraud. Of course the majority favor the defeat of the bill, thus upholding the villany, and the minority work themselves into a fruitless passion over the outrageous impositions of the Classification act and the transcendent rascalities of Fisk and Gould. Thus will end in defeat another attempt to overthrow one of the most aggravating pieces of legislative impudence that the arch devils of the lobby ever fathered. The plain equity of the repeal bill would have secured its passage in an honest Legislature—if such things are not myths—and it would have made a sturdy fight as it was if the republican members had followed their partisan beat. But it seems two of the majority of the committee who reported against the repeal bill were republicans, and doubtless when it comes to a vote in the House enough republicans of easy virtue will be found against it to defeat it beyond hope of reconsideration. Erie's money-bags have been too heavy for such feathery legislation, whether they have been opened cautiously in the earlier stages of the game to make Goodrich a good deal richer, or have been thrown in bulk into the opposite balance at the last meeting of the committee.

THE NEW YORK ADVERTISING Company bill has passed the Assembly. It is one of a number of unqualified impositions that seem likely to be pushed through in the hurry of the night sessions.

The St. Domingo Project—Let It Drop.

The President must be by this time fully aware that his St. Domingo project is a failure, that it is popular with some politicians only, and that to press it would make him more unpopular with the masses than he has already become. His best plan is to send the report of the Commissioners to Congress and then dismiss the subject from his mind, give it up entirely and let it remain as it is—a dead letter. Unless he is totally blind he must perceive that the popular verdict is against him; that throughout the length and breadth of the land he is losing caste; that his friends are leaving him in scores, and if he wishes to retain even his war reputation, and the standard he obtained by reason of his services in the field, he must give up this St. Domingo scheme, one that has become distasteful to all right-thinking people, who see in it only a political job, got up to benefit a few, leaving the country to foot the little bill that will be entailed upon it if that mongrel Spanish American republic should be added to our domain. He cannot afford at this crisis to add to his rapidly growing unpopularity; he should no longer endeavor to work against the tide of public opinion, but he ought by all means to strive to regain some of the good opinion he has lost. This is his policy at present, and to carry it out his first act should be to remove our squadron from the waters of St. Domingo, turn Baez over to the tender mercies of Cabral, Luperon and others, and then let St. Domingo drop as he would a hot potato.

The truth is we do not want St. Domingo, its President, its people, its territory or anything appertaining to it. We should profit nothing by its acquisition. On the contrary, it would be a source of expense from the moment it passed under our control. We should be compelled to adopt its lazy, worthless, semi-barbarian population, who never have done and never will do anything for themselves. We must take them as they are, with their habits, manners and customs, and make them citizens of the United States. We shall fall heir to a vast expanse of territory, uncultivated and uninhabited, cities and towns in a state of ruin, and a climate detestable in the extreme during nine months in the year. Besides all this, we shall have a little difficulty with Hayti, which is to be thrown in as part of the bargain, to say nothing of the debt of the republic, for which we shall have to become responsible. This is a true picture of what we should come into possession of by the annexation of Dominica, and our people know it; and no matter how brilliant the project may be made to appear by the report of the Commissioners, the people will oppose it and the man who still continues to force it upon them. Hence we again urge upon the President to let the matter drop.

The Joint High Commission.

The Commissioners representing the interests of Great Britain, of her Canadian dependency and of the United States, so far as we know the facts, dine and wine, make puns and crack jokes, day after day, in very pleasant fashion. The Commissioners from England and the representatives of the United States get along well. It is felt on both sides that the two great English-speaking peoples must not quarrel about trifles. A common mission and a common destiny, already on both sides clearly foreseen, make the pathway clear and open the door to a final and satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions. The New Dominionites alone stand in the way. Like all small people they are big in their own estimation. What about Great Britain, what about the United States, if Canada is not satisfied? The great pity is that we did not allow, on the two occasions on which the Fenians attempted to invade the Dominion, events to take their course. On both occasions we interfered and prevented the Dominion being swamped by a few hundred Irishmen. The unfortunate thing is that while we did the work the Dominion takes the glory. The victory in the latter case particularly was such that the Dominion believes herself a match for any or for all nations combined. Sir John A. Macdonald seems to think himself a mightier man than Earl de Grey and Ripon, and, of course, infinitely superior to all the United States representatives. We advise our Canadian friends to behave themselves, for the reason that John Bull and Brother Jonathan have made up their minds as to how this thing is to be settled. Our Canadian cousins may growl as they please; but if they will not learn what their place is and what their duty is they must make up their minds to be snubbed. Our advice is, no more snarling.

Neutral Naval Rights During War.

A cable telegram from Brussels, which appears in our columns to-day, reports that the grand international desideratum of the neutralization of private property during war has been attained by agreement of the European Cabinets. The negotiations which were instituted some time since by the government of the King of Holland looking to this result have, it is said, been "entirely successful." Should this intelligence prove to be exactly correct it will afford a vast relief to the great commercial interests of the world by the registry of an executive declaration, which will go far to obliterate all the technical intricacies of the writings of the jurists from the time of Grotius to the moment of the issue of the latest publication of Sir Robert Phillimore. The immediate cause of the discussion of the subject was the sinking of six British colliers in the Seine by the Prussians. Count (Prince) Bismarck, Earl Granville and Count Bernstorff entered into ministerial communication, and there is little doubt that the Dutch Cabinet appeared as an interested neutral intermediary at the proper moment by mutual consent. We illustrate our cable despatch by the publication of the opinions of the statesmen who were most directly interested in the discussion. This information will be of much interest to the American people. It may be, also, opportunely available for the use of the members of the Joint High Commission in Washington.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.—We refer to another column for an extended report of the case of John B. Heath and Others vs. The Erie Railway Company, which came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford on argument on demurrer to the bill of complaint. A remarkable feature of the proceedings yesterday was the freedom and force with which counsel for the plaintiffs pitched into the Erie management and denounced what he termed the wholesale plunder and devastation of the property of the company. The argument will be resumed this morning.

The Widening of Broadway.

The question of awards and assessments on the projected opening or widening of Broadway has at length been brought before the Supreme Court in Special Term. Yesterday able counsel was heard, first on the part of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, through Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, on a motion to vacate the order of confirmation obtained by the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments, and by counsel for certain property owners who hold to the action of the Commissioners.

The whole origin of the litigation is involved in a muddle. The three Commissioners originally appointed to make awards for the property proposed to be taken for the projected improvements put down the figure, according to their valuation, at over six millions of dollars. This was a nice little sum to be added to the city debt. Of this sum over two millions was to be imposed on the Mayor and Commonalty and over a million and a half on the Central Park. It was charged that the original abstract of awards and assessments had been changed and amended; that they had been increased and diminished by the unauthorized act of the Commissioners. On this point, on the motion to vacate the order of confirmation, it was argued that the act in relation to the opening of streets, passed in 1859, expressly required that no awards should be diminished or assessments increased without notice to the parties to be affected, and that the violation of this statute in this particular instance was especially onerous and vexatious, because, if the information demanded by the statute had been vouchsafed, the proceeding could have been resisted and defeated at the outset. The opponents to the proposed improvement are the majority in interest, representing in amount nearly three-fourths of the entire assessment to be imposed, and the claims of these property owners to be heard against the proposed measure should of course have been paramount.

The action of the Commissioners is the most unaccountable feature in the whole case. It is alleged against them that they made their awards and assessments without any proper evidence of the value of the property to be taken for improvements or assessed therefor. That in one instance, where the award is charged to be most excessive, they based their valuation on a statement and representations of the owner, notwithstanding that the law expressly forbids the sworn affidavits of owners of property to be accepted as authority or weight in estimating values. The motion to vacate was opposed on the ground that the order of confirmation was final and conclusive, and could not be repealed or vacated except on proof of fraud, and then only by due process of law, and not in the form of such a motion as that before the Court.

This whole widening question becomes eminently important from the fact that many of the buildings on the projected line of improvement have been already built back at great expense, and now, pending the legal discussion of the question, all transactions in house letting, leasing, and, in fact, in house building, are at a standstill. The probabilities are that many minor litigations in the courts will arise from the complicated suit now going on. Judge Cardozo, at the close of the session yesterday, took the papers and reserved decision.

Railroad Corporations and Monopolies.

We print elsewhere a numerously signed petition to the Legislature asking redress from the alleged grievances inflicted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which, as a gigantic monopoly, has, by its enormous moneyed influence, obtained and maintained control of the great highway of commerce in this State, imposing such rates of freight and passenger charges as shall enable the payment of dividends on a swollen and disproportionate capital. The document in question is not without suspicion as to the entirely disinterested nature of its origin. But, whatever the speculative designs of those who first put it in circulation, the HERALD is always willing to let all sides be heard.

There is no doubt that the country at large is endangered by the existence and growth of such enormous corporations as that of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, which latter, it is said, had much to do with shaping national legislation at the last session of Congress, as well as State legislation, in the interest of its stockholders. But the remedy is certainly not contained in the suggestions given by this petition. As long as these companies are not given a legal monopoly of the routes they traverse there can hardly be any equitable reason for limiting their right to earn money. If they earn over seven per cent rival capitalists will soon build rival roads. The New York Central has a virtual capital of ninety millions of dollars, on which it earns eight per cent per annum. Yet if Mr. H. B. Claflin and a few other millionnaires who have signed the petition are really desirous of a remedy let them subscribe forty millions of dollars and they may construct and equip just as good a road as the New York Central between New York and Buffalo and share its traffic to the extent of not less than seven per cent upon their investment. Again, figures will show that freights are about the same and passenger fares less than they were before New York Central advanced from a non-dividend paying to a sixteen per cent stock.

MR. TWEED introduced a bill in the State Senate yesterday giving himself power as Commissioner of Public Works to change the grades of streets within the area bounded by Bleecker, Broadway, Chambers, Bowery and Chatham. There is a heavy slope within this area, about the neighborhood of the Tombs, which makes it hard for the car horses; but we cannot see that the benefit to accrue from levelling the grades will repay the expense.

THE MURDERER RULLOFF IS TO BE HANGED.—The Court of Appeals has so unanimously decided in his case

Revival of Italian Opera.

We understand that there is a prospect of a short season of Italian opera at the Academy after Lent by a company from Havana, and that negotiations are pending by which Mlle. Nilsson will be enabled to appear in opera at the same establishment in the fall. Whatever the merits of the Havana company's enterprise may be in an artistic point of view we cannot judge before hearing them, but the intense desire to see Nilsson in her own favorite sphere is a sufficient guarantee on the part of the public of the entire success of her season on the lyric stage. But here again, for the hundredth time, arises the one great obstacle to Italian opera, of which we have spoken so often—the persistence of the stockholders of the Academy of Music in claiming privileges that no manager can concede without unavoidable ruin to himself and his enterprise. These privileges consist of two hundred "deadhead" seats, the renting out of various sources of income connected with opera, such as libretti, flowers, restaurant, &c., to outside parties, and immunity from all responsibility in the success of a season, except the pleasing one of draining the manager's treasury by a dozen ingenious devices. No manager or artist, not even Nilsson herself, can make Italian opera successful at the Academy in the face of such opposition, and it would be absurd to look for anything but disastrous failure until the stockholders are willing to accede to reasonable terms. The idea of a number of wealthy gentlemen in the metropolis of America—gentlemen who represent the first circles of fashion, to whom Italian opera particularly directs itself—claiming the privilege of enjoying this luxury without paying for it, is un-American and illiberal. These gentlemen say that they have invested a great deal of capital in the Academy and that the returns have been so small that the least they should have for their disinterested efforts in the cause of art is the privilege of their seats. Surely these gentlemen do not wish more than the legal rate of interest on the money they have invested, and a reliable manager can be found who will pay them the required seven per cent. They will never realize anything by keeping their pet establishment closed all the year round or depending on a few desultory concerts and balls. Again, they effectually kill Italian opera at any other house, as the Academy is recognized as its legitimate home, and it can only lead a spasmodic existence elsewhere. The stockholders should not look back to the repeated failures in Italian opera at their house for years past on account of incompetent management, third class artists and poverty-stricken accessories. The natural consequence of such a state of affairs was pecuniary loss to the stockholders and artists alone, as the management generally had nothing to lose. Let them place their building entirely in the hands of a responsible *impresario* and the returns will be larger than they dream of or than they have ever experienced before. But if they persist in their narrow-minded policy not even Nilsson can save a season of Italian opera at the Academy, and no manager will accept the responsibility without the express intention of deceiving them and the public.

Now that Paris is no longer an operatic headquarters, and that there are many eminent artists in Europe open to an American engagement and even anxious for one, there could not be a more propitious time for the revival of Italian opera in this city. The public want it and are willing to pay for it, as they always appreciate true art. This has been evidenced this season by the great success of the Nilsson concerts even at a high rate of admission. Every artist who visits this country is enchanted with the American public, and Nilsson so much so that she has refused an enticing London engagement in order to stay among us. Why, then, should the stockholders of the Academy be the only obstacle in the path? We trust that they will now yield to the dictates of reason and common sense.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The sub-committee of the Methodist Book Committee will make another attempt this morning to agree upon an expert to examine the books of the Concern for the frauds which have been alleged to exist therein. Dr. Bingham, chairman of the committee, arrived yesterday afternoon, and the Bishop, Scott, and the other members are expected by noon to-day. Why the committee should spend so much time over the selection of two men for such a work and put the Concern to so much expense, is beyond the ken of ordinary business men. If "figures do not lie" any capable bookkeeper or accountant out of the many who have offered themselves, should be chosen without further delay, and if they do lie then the duty is equally plain and clear. But no man should be allowed to raise the cover of a single book who could be even remotely suspected of falsifying the accounts in the interest of any party to this controversy. Every week that this committee spends in New York costs the Concern from four hundred to five hundred dollars. It is time, therefore, that this farce was finished and a new piece brought on the boards. The interests involved are too great to be longer trifled with.

The Quick Transit Problem.

The Viaduct Railroad bill has passed the Assembly. It will probably pass the Senate, be signed by the Governor, and in the course of five years become the great quick transit route of the metropolis. It is intended to whirl passengers through the back yards and second stories, across the streets and parks on stilts, and, at intervals, along the surface of pavements, by the agency of the steam locomotive from the Battery to Harlem, and even to Yonkers. We are bound to have quick transit some time, and it is probable that this is the best plan we can get. There was some most extraordinary legislation in connection with it, some unusual scenes in the Assembly, the dominant majority undertaking by most useless and unrighteous means to stamp out Weed, of Clinton, who conscientiously and strongly opposed the bill. The zeal of the majority indicates that everybody was securely fixed beforehand, and there was no need for such a display of wrath as they visited upon Weed. On the contrary, the unseemly exhibition leaves no doubt that there was corruption at work somewhere among the

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members. But the master minds seem determined to pass this bill at all hazards, and the people have become so worn out with ineffective legislation upon this subject that they are glad to have some action definitely taken in the matter even if it bear a mild odor of corruption. They are willing to put up with something of a job if the larger component parts are benefits.

Bergh and the Fire Commissioners.

In a communication which we publish in another column from the Fire Commissioners to Mr. Bergh it is clearly shown that in attacking the Fire Department Mr. Bergh has stepped aside from the legitimate field of his operations. No one doubts for a moment that he and his agents are doing great good in this city by the exercise of that practical humanity on which their society is based, but it should be plain to a man like Mr. Bergh that in the case of firemen going to a conflagration, where not only property of great value is at stake, but human lives also, his complaint of fast driving is a mere shadow. Mr. Bergh wrote to the Commissioners, alleging that owing to the reckless driving of one of their men in Nassau street a few days ago a young man had his leg broken; and this accident was made a text for a general dissertation on the manner in which the fire engines and trucks are driven along the streets. After dilating at great length upon the subject, and speaking of the chances the firemen have of saving life, Mr. Bergh says, "The remedy is worse than the disease; for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath these modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner." In the first place Mr. Bergh forgets, or overlooks, the fact that the right of way and rapidity of moveme it are provided for and established by law in order to protect the lives and property of citizens. But in the exercise of this provision no apparatus is allowed to be driven more rapidly than a man, who runs in front of the horses, can make his way along the street. Every instance of the violation of these rules is promptly investigated, and so effectual has been the discipline under the present Commissioners that during a period of nearly five years there have not been as many accidents from street collisions, &c., as there were in one year under the old *régime*. Of all our public servants those having charge of the Fire Department are least open to censure. No sooner is the alarm of "fire" given than the men are ready to risk their lives in the attempt to save life and property. But the Fire Commissioners cite a fact to Mr. Bergh which knocks his theory of saving burning timbers "on the head." They show where the arrival of a ladder-truck with the utmost speed was the means of saving eight persons, who had been driven on to the roof of a burning house, on the 26th of September last. A few moments—not minutes—later and these eight persons would have perished. What would Mr. Bergh or the citizens of New York have said if the truckmen had waited in the streets discussing the question of "right of way" with express vans and fruit carts until after these persons had been launched into eternity? All would have prayed for the Legislature to confer the right of way on the Fire Department immediately. If Mr. Bergh will visit the Commissioners they will, no doubt, gladly exhibit their studs of horses for his inspection, and he can report upon the animals and keep within the line of his duty; but it will be better for Mr. Bergh not to interfere in the future with a department whose management could be by no means improved by any suggestions he might advance.

CONGRESS.—The St. Domingo discussion was resumed yesterday in the Senate, Messrs. Howe and Frelinghuysen replying to Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Schurz putting in his oar on the side of the Senator from Massachusetts. In regard to the Ku Klux question Mr. Thurman, democrat, said that it was the most important subject now before the country, and that it deserved the most earnest deliberation on the part of the Senate. We may judge from this that the ablest debate of the session is yet to be made. At any rate, it is to be hoped the Ku Klux spectre will be fully exorcised. In the House the Shellabarger anti-Ku Klux bill was generally discussed, without coming to any final decision.

Personal Intelligence.

General Burnside has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh, formerly United States Minister to Japan, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

A party of Japanese noblemen who have been on a visit to Washington to inspect the working of the machinery of government are now staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Governor Sanford E. Church, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Farnsworth, ex-Chancellor of the Michigan University, is stopping at the Everett House.

Colonel Gebhard, of the United States Coast Survey, is temporarily at the St. James Hotel.

General J. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, has taken quarters at the St. Nicholas.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 29—1:30 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The storm, which was clearing away in the Eastern States on Monday evening, has now almost entirely disappeared, and clear weather now prevails, with rising barometer, from South Carolina to Wisconsin, and thence eastward to Maine. The area of highest barometer has spread from Tennessee North and East and is now central in Western Pennsylvania. The pressure has been stationary or slowly diminishing in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, with easterly and southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. The barometer remains nearly stationary in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. Fresh easterly winds prevail on the coast, and fresh northeasterly on the middle and eastern Atlantic. Elsewhere the winds are fresher than they are at these places.

Probabilities.

Clear weather, with fresh and gentle winds, will probably prevail on Wednesday from Lake Erie to Virginia and eastward; partially cloudy weather and falling barometer on the upper lakes and South Atlantic; threatening weather, and possibly rain, in the Gulf States.

FORRESTER, THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

HAMPTON, March 28, 1871.

The story of Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, having been here recently, grew out of the fact that a noted St. Louis detective came here in search of him when it was learned that Forrester had been here three months before.

THE FRENCH ANARCHY.

Eloquent Speech of M. Thiers in the National Assembly.

A Solemn Oath Taken Not to Betray the Republic.

Marseilles and St. Etienne Tranquillized.

The Germans Anxious to Occupy Paris.

Blanqui to be President of the Rouge Republic.

Flourens, Pyat and Delescluze to be Head Centres.

The Duc d'Aumale's Assassination Advocated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

Advices from Versailles, dated yesterday and to-day, contain the following news, which I transmit for publication in the HERALD:—

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

M. Thiers made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly yesterday (Monday), in which he defended the wisdom of his policy and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the republic.

MARSEILLES AND ST. ETIENNE TRANQUILLIZED.

Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the reds obtained control for a while, the government officers have been restored, and order now prevails.

WANT TO OCCUPY PARIS.

The *Times* special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Four generals are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

It is said in Paris that the Versailles government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire.

THE PARIS REDS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The City Quiet—A Sweet Government—The Election Farce—Barricades and Vigilance—Proposed Dissolution of the Assembly—What Paris Demands—Assassination Advocated.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

I am enabled to report for the information of the HERALD the following intelligence received from Paris:—

THE CITY QUIET.

The London *Times* special correspondent telegraphs that Paris has nearly resumed her usual appearance.

A SWEET GOVERNMENT.

It is expected that M. Blanqui will be the President of the new government, and that its power will centre in Flourens, Pyatt, Delescluze, Lefranc and Vermorel.

THE ELECTION OF SUNDAY LAST.

The conservatives were successful in Sunday's elections only in the arrondissements of the Bourse, the Louvre and Passy. Twenty of the members of the insurgent committee were elected. The rich generally abstained from visiting the polls and the merchants voted the conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exceptions of Flourens, Blanqui, Pyatt and Gambon.

THE VOTE CAST.

Le Soir reports that 150,000 votes were cast at the elections of Sunday, about half the number polled at the last *plebiscitum*.

BARRICADES AND VIGILANCE.

Barricading continues and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

La Nouvelle République advises the commune to pronounce the dissolution of the rotten Assembly and to impeach its members.

WHAT PARIS DEMANDS.

The official *Journal* of the Central Republican Committee in an editorial in to-day's issue says the first task of the newly elected municipality of Paris will be the completion of a charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of the large towns from being swamped by the country.

A second article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the commune.

THE PARIS DEPUTIES TO RESIGN.

La Ferté says the Deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have determined to resign and merely await the opportunity.

A NEW MINISTRY.

The same journal says that a new Ministry will soon be formed, which will include the Duc de Broglie in the office of Foreign Affairs and Marshal MacMahon in the Ministry of War.

ASSASSINATION ADVOCATED.

The *Journal Officiel* contains an article signed by Vaillant advocating the assassination of the Duke d'Aumale.

CREMER SUSPECTED.

Rumor says that General Cremer is suspected by the committee and has gone to Versailles.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prince Frederick Charles' Army Stationary—Meeting of the Peace Commissioners at Brussels.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

Despatches from Versailles, which I forward for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, announce that the army of Prince Frederick Charles, occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

THE FINAL PEACE TREATY.

A telegram from Brussels report that the Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at two o'clock this afternoon at the French Legation. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for future meetings.

SWEDEN.

Alarming Illness of Her Majesty the Queen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, March 28, 1871.

The King of Sweden has recovered his health after his recent attack of sickness.

The members of the royal family have just been alarmed and agitated by another visitation of disease. I have to telegraph by cable to the HERALD that her Majesty the Queen of Sweden is now ill, and that the symptoms are alarming.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Neutrality in War—The Supply of Arms to Belligerents—The Peers and the Army—Preparing for Easter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

The Parliamentary debates continue to evolve some very important points of national policy, notwithstanding the fact that the legislation is not, by any means, decisive either for their definition or settlement.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable telegram that during the session of the House of Commons to-day the drift of the discussion was towards legislation to prevent "the exportation of arms to belligerents."

Messrs. Lowther, James, Palmer and others advocated parliamentary action in the premises; but the Attorney General thought the existing laws sufficient. Increased stringency, he said, would tend to make the present system of restrictions inoperative.

The House of Lords adjourned to night, after an uninteresting discussion of the defects of the present military system. It is said that the business of this branch of the Parliament has been concluded until after the enjoyment of Easter recess by the Peers.

SPAIN.

Carlist Agitation Against King Amadeus' Government—The Reactionists in Collusion With the Royal Troops—Provincial Excitement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 28, 1871.

It is feared that the prevalence of national quiet in Spain, an unusual and pleasing feature, has been again seriously disturbed through the agency of political reactionists against the King's government.

The *Imparcial* (newspaper) announced yesterday evening that it had received information, of which I transmit the main points to the HERALD by cable, to the following effect, viz:—

A Carlist band of sixty men has been beaten and dispersed by the troops in the province of Lerida.

There were attempts at disorder on Sunday in Saragossa, Cordova and Valencia.

Republican agitation is reported from Andalusia and Carlist demonstrations in the Basque provinces.

Claims Against Morocco.

MADRID, March 28, 1871.

I have just been informed, for the use of the HERALD, that Spanish envoys have gone to Tangier to prefer claims upon the government of Morocco on behalf of Spain, so that the glories of Prim's campaign will be again brought prominently to the notice of the Spaniards.

INDIA.

Council Opposition to the Financial System—Reduction of Direct Taxation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, March 28—A. M.

The members of the Council of State have reduced the income tax for one year, notwithstanding a first opposition on the part of the Governor General, made in the Queen's name.

CUBA.

Surrender of an Important Rebel—The Decrease of the Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, March 28, 1871.

The insurgent General Pardomo surrendered at Puerto Principe.

Very different opinions are entertained as to the probable decrease of the sugar crop of the present year as compared with that of the last previous year. The general impression, however, is that there will be a decrease of from one-fifth to a quarter.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

George Eliot (Miss Evans) is at present engaged on a new novel for *Blackwood's Magazine*.

A volume on "The Physical Geography and Geology of the Valley of the Thames" will shortly be published by Professor Phillips, of Oxford University.

Mr. Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan" is receiving general praise. It furnishes much curious and interesting information concerning the old civilization of the Japanese, now, the author says, fast disappearing.

Mr. William Hepworth Dixon's last volumes of "Her Majesty's Tower" is savagely criticised in the *Saturday Review* of March 11. The critic says that the author's sins against good taste and good English are not few.

It is worthy of remark that the theological works of the late Albert Barnes are among the most popular and best known religious books in Great Britain. Quite recently new editions of his "Notes on the Book of Psalms" and "The Apostle Paul" were published in London.

A new edition of the poetical works of Thomas Hood has been published in London. It is edited by William Michael Rossetti and illustrated by Gustave Doré. The illustrations are said to be not especially striking, but conceived with skill and sensibility.

"The Earth: a Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe," translated from the French of Elisée Reclus, is having a deservedly large circulation in England. It is one of the most charming of scientific works in print.

John Cady Jeafferson's "Annals of Oxford" is severely criticised by the English press. One critic says, while admitting that the book is readable enough, that it is anything but a history of Oxford. It appears that Mr. Jeafferson is a strong radical, and does not attempt to conceal his political sympathies in what should be an impartially written work.

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, announce the third edition of the fourth volume of William Morris' "Earthly Paradise." The great success which this series of magnificent poems has obtained is the most signal refutation of the assertion so often made by the supporters of the Tennysonian school of poetry that the day of the classical school has passed forever.

Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, have just ready the "Annual of Scientific Discovery" for 1871. This volume, edited by Professor John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, contains a record of the most notable discoveries and improvements in science and art during the last year. This work, which now numbers twenty-one volumes, having been started in 1850, is almost indispensable to all students, professional or amateur, of science, and of great practical value to all classes of society.

IMPEACHMENT OF A NORTH CAROLINA JUDGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1871.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Edmond W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial district. The articles were offered by Mr. Sparrow.

Article 1 recites charges of drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in Raleigh; article 2, same offences in Goldsboro; article 3, same offences in Tarboro; article 4, same offences in town of Williamston, Martin county, where he went to hold court; article 5 charges offences committed in Williamston similar to those recited in article 4, but differing in certain particulars.

The articles are generally supported, irrespective of party. Samuel F. Phillips, the chairman of the Board of Managers, and others presented the articles to the Senate last evening. They were received, and Friday next, at eleven A. M., were fixed upon as the day and hour for the commencement of the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

THE MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, Ala., March 28, 1871.

At the Mobile races to-day Colonel Nelligan's sorrel colt won the two-year-old stake, beating the celebrated Sauer kraut, Williamson and the Girl of My Heart, also Captain Jinks. Time, 1 49.

The rain fell in torrents and the track was very heavy.

The total receipts by Mr. Henry Chews for the forthcoming charity ball for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, amount to $16,800; expenses to date, $3,225 17.

WASHINGTON.

The St. Domingo Question Still Before the Senate.

A TELLING SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ.

Merciless Review of the President's Policy.

Secretary Robeson's Ignorance of International Law Exposed.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

Another Exciting Day in the Senate—Debate on St. Domingo Resumed—Feeble Defence of the Administration—Carl Schurz's Argument Against Annexion.

Everybody here appreciates the force of Mr. Sumner's allusion, in his speech in the Senate yesterday, to the transfer of the question of the Ku Klux to the shores of St. Domingo. The subject of debate in both houses is that of the outrages committed in some of the Southern States by the Ku Klux Klan, and it was as an amendment to the Ku Klux bill that he offered his St. Domingo resolutions. It was said some time ago that so persistent was the President in his determination to push his St. Domingo scheme through Congress without delay, as shown by the manner in which the resolution creating the Commission was pushed through at the last session of the Forty-first Congress and the speedy departure of the Tennessee, that the first session of the present Congress would be prolonged long enough to enable the Commissioners to return with their report, and that then the same system of legislation would be attempted in favor of annexation to finish up the business. In pursuance of this plan it is said that the question of the Ku Klux was introduced for the double purpose of giving the administration party military power in the South, with a view to controlling the elections and of keeping Congress in session with a view to the consummation of the St. Domingo business. Whether these assertions are true or not the Ku Klux question has assumed what is deemed to be undue importance, and the Commissioners have returned from St. Domingo to find Congress still in session and the St. Domingo scheme the particular point of discussion and the subject of excitement in the Senate. The interest created by Mr Sumner's speech in the Senate yesterday has not yet subsided. Intelligence has been received here that the speech was published in full to-day in all the leading journals in the different States, from Maine to San Francisco. It was telegraphed to the Pacific coast, and formed the largest telegraphic message ever sent so long a distance. Mr. Sumner has received from various quarters many complimentary congratulations. His protest against what he claims to be the usurpation by the executive department of the government of prerogatives which do not belong to it under the constitution seems to have met a hearty response throughout the country, and the echo which has come back to Washington is to the effect that the policy of the President is open to impeachment.

The debate on the St. Domingo scheme, which Mr. Sumner reinaugurated in the Senate yesterday, was resumed to-day and will be continued to-morrow by Mr. Schurz, who has the floor and who, it is said, promises to be more plain and pointed than Mr. Sumner in his denunciations of the policy concerning St. Domingo pursued under the direction of the President. When the discussion was resumed to-day Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, who yielded yesterday to a motion for adjournment, defended the course of the administration in the matter [illegible] according to precedent, as in the case of Texas. He cited Mr. Sumner for arraignment for not having, as a Senator and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, protested long before against the wrong which he charged had been committed. Mr. Sumner, however, answered him successfully, and showed that when the first treaty was brought to his attention he was not aware of the part the navy of the United States had been called upon to play in sustaining Baez in power and menacing the black republic, but as soon as he had learned the facts he denounced the unconstitutional action of the government. After Mr. Howe had taken his seat Mr. Schurz endeavored to obtain the floor, but Mr. Pomeroy, who was temporarily in the chair, recognized Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who arose to defend the President. Frelinghuysen alluded to General Grant's important military services to the country during the rebellion, defended his course in the St. Domingo matter, and reprimanded Mr. Sumner for precipitating this discussion before the Commissioners had returned from St. Domingo and their report had been presented to the Senate. Sumner retorted with effect that the Senator from Wisconsin—Howe—had arraigned him for not entering his protest sooner, and the Senator from New Jersey—Frelinghuysen—had arraigned him for not postponing it, and that he had taken counsel of neither, but rather had taken counsel of his own heart upon the subject. The effect of Sumner's answer was visible among the spectators in the Senate.

There was a movement all through the chamber when Mr. Schurz arose to reply to the arguments advanced by Morton, Howe and Frelinghuysen in favor of the President and the heads of the Navy and State Departments. Schurz is prominent among the readiest and ablest debaters in the Senate, and his speech to-day was distinguished for its salient points and its unanswerable argument. In paying a passing compliment to his friend and associate, Mr. Sumner, he said, in the commencement, that the difficulty was not with the mental strength of the Senator from Massachusetts, but with the moral strength of his opponents. Schurz was now fairly under way with his speech, and it was manifest that he intended to handle the President's St. Domingo policy and its friends without gloves. He had prepared copious notes, which lay before him on his desk, and to which he referred now and then, but he made no attempt to read a speech. Books in calf and sheep skin, to be used as authorities, lay piled up all around the Senator's desk; executive documents of recent date, consisting of reports from the Navy and State departments, were scattered on the neighboring desk of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Schurz came to his work well supplied with ammunition of the solid sort. Immediately in his rear sat Mr. Sumner, who seemed to be acting as a reserve. He, however, was not an idle spectator. He supplied Schurz with numerous suggestions, and was busy turning to authorities and precedents to sustain the position of the Missouri Senator. Whatever may have been the feelings of other Senators on the subject Schurz and Sumner were the only active participants in the fight. Against them was the entire administration party in the Senate. Neither of them, however, seemed to pay any attention to the odds against them. Probably they regarded it only as odds in point of numbers.

Schurz continued his speech without much interruption until he came to that part of it wherein he discussed the war powers of Congress and the President. Upon this point Mr. Howe seemed to be rather sensitive, for the reason that in his speech he had given the President rather more latitude in this regard than has heretofore been accorded him by the ablest American statesmen and jurists. He arose several times to interrupt Mr. Schurz, who was criticising what he termed the new constitutional doctrine of the Senator from Wisconsin. Schurz was always ready to yield, for, as has been said, he is such a ready debater that an interruption generally results in the discomfiture of the interrogator. Howe proved to be a very feeble opponent and was soon disposed of. Some of the heavier guns, like Morton, were now turned upon the Missouri Senator. He had reached the argument, or rather the precedent, quoted by the President's friends with regard to the annexation of Texas. Up to yesterday, when it was partially exploded by Mr. Sumner, this was regarded as one of the strong points in favor of the President's mode of annexing St. Domingo. Schurz took it up where Sumner left it yesterday, and proceeded to turn the guns of the opposition fully upon themselves. First of all he criticised with great effect the authorities relied upon—namely, John Tyler and John C. Calhoun. The very mention of the name of Calhoun seemed to arouse a general feeling of disgust, especially among the old whigs and anti-slavery leaders of the Senate. It was not, however, until Schurz charged that even Tyler and Calhoun were ashamed of the company to which they had been introduced that the President's friends became so excited and enraged that they could not forbear interrupting him. Morton, Stewart, Conkling and Carpenter all spoke at once. "One at a time, gentlemen," said Schurz. "I will answer all of you; but one at a time, if you please." Morton, of course, was the leader. Stewart asked some foolish question about the Mexican war, but Schurz did not pay any attention to it. The point the President's friends wanted to make was that pending the negotiations for the annexation of Texas President Tyler, under the advice of his Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun, had sent an armed force there to prevent the Mexicans from interfering, which resulted in war with Mexico.

While Stewart and Morton were wrangling with Schurz upon this point Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, appeared in the rear of Stewart's seat and asked Schurz the date of the message of President Tyler from which he had quoted. Schurz replied promptly, whereupon Thurman said that for some time before there was any war between Mexico and the United States Texas was represented in Congress. This was a centre shot, highly appreciated by the spectators, and Stewart sat down as if he had been struck by lightning. That was the last attempt he made to interrupt Mr. Schurz. Morton persisted in asserting that the case of Texas was a parallel to that of St. Domingo, whereupon Schurz gave him up in disgust, stating that he had no hope of penetrating the brain of the Senator from Indiana. When Schurz reached the part of his speech where he intended to review the letter of Secretary Robeson he said, if it was agreeable to the Senate, he would give way for a motion to go into executive session. Poor Stewart, who had been so thoroughly silenced by Thurman, insisted that Schurz should be compelled to go on or abandon the floor; but Stewart was again ruled out, and a motion to go into executive session prevailed. Schurz intends to-morrow to review Robeson on international law, and it is said he will show that the Secretary of the Navy knows less about that subject than he does about navigation.

Shellabarger's Ku Klux Bill.

The bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux was reported in the House to-day and the debate opened by Judge Shellabarger, chairman of the special committee. Shellabarger tried to make an arrangement with the democrats whereby the general debate on the bill would close on Saturday. The democrats, however, refused to enter into any arrangement for the present and demanded that the debate should be proceeded with until both sides showed signs of exhaustion. It is stated that on Monday next the republicans will try to have a day fixed for voting on the bill. The debate to-day was without interest, and the attraction of the St. Domingo debate in the Senate was so great that few members remained in the House, and, after two speeches, the House adjourned.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

John W. Waldron, to be Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn., Will Cumback, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Indiana.

Postmasters.—John A. Dersee, Schenectady, N. Y.; B. Speilman, Cold Spring, N. Y., William Polleys, Waverley, N. Y., E. S. Coffin, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Miss E. Billings, Fernandina, Fla.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

William Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth district of Indiana; Joseph Mason, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty second district of New York; Fred L. Manning, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty fourth district of New York; Horace Candee, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Twenty third district of New York; Michael Field, Register at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Geo. A. Meitzar, Register at La Crosse, Wis.; S. G. Burton, Receiver, do.; George T. Hason, Receiver at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; George Bradley, Indian Agent for Michigan; [illegible] to be lieutenant commanders in the navy; Midshipmen [illegible] Hillman and Theo. Porter to be ensigns in the navy; retired Lieutenant Commander John H. Quackenbush to be lieutenant commander on the active list; First Lieutenant Frank Barr to be captain in the Revenue Marine service; Lieutenant Colonel George L. Andrews to be colonel, Major Levi C. Bootes to be lieutenant colonel, and a large number of promotions of second lieutenants.

Postmasters.—John W. Howzon, Cazenovia, N. Y.; J. B. Watson, Pulaski, N. Y.; William Pool, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; A. J. Lorish, Attica, N. Y.; A. Beerer, Dover, N. J.; J. Stewart, Washington, N. J.; Margaret Walker, Sidney, Ohio.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Banquet at Earl De Grey's—Visit of the Commissioners to Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

The Joint High Commission met early on Monday and remained in session until half past three o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening Earl De Grey had a dinner party, which was attended by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Professor Montague Bernard, Sir John Macdonald, Lord Tenterden, Hon. Poer le Trench, Hon. Captain Ward, an attaché of the British Legation, and Hon. Mr. Howard an attaché of the British side of the Commission; Senators Sprague, Conkling, Corbett and Nye, General Macey, Inspector General of the Army and Dr. J. G. G. Kennedy, of this city.

There was no meeting of the Joint High Commission to-day. Tuesday being Cabinet day, it has generally been considered a holiday for the Commissioners.

The Secretary of the Navy having extended an invitation to our British visitors to visit Mount Vernon, and set apart a steamer for the purpose, to-day was fixed for the excursion. The weather was not so favorable as might have been desired, the air being cold and the sky cloudy; but otherwise the trip was satisfactory. The Tallapoosa left the Navy Yard at ten o'clock in the morning and returned at four in the afternoon. There was on board a select and fashionable company, among whom were all the British and most of the American Commissioners, Secretaries Robeson and Boutwell, Admiral Goldsborough, several Senators and several ladies.

After arriving at Mount Vernon the company made a thorough examination of the house and the grounds, special interest being given to the room in which Washington died. Many of the ladies gathered flowers in the garden as souvenirs of their visit.

Upon returning to the steamer the party partook of a sumptuous collation, which the jolly Secretary of the Navy had provided. Altogether they were delighted with their visit.

The Russian Minister gave a banquet this evening in honor of the Commissioners.

LOVE, LUST AND MURDER.

Mysterious Affair Near Chillicothe, Ohio—Murder or Suicide—Sad Ending of a Disgraceful Liason.

CINCINNATI, March 28, 1871.

A special reporter from Chillicothe, Ohio, to-night brings intelligence of the preliminary examination of John S. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Mary Jane Lovell in Ross county, last week. The case is one of the most mysterious and dramatic on record. Blackburn took the young woman riding along a lonely country road terminating at a ford where two streams merge and then go brawling among wild, forbidding cliffs. Here, in a lonely glen, so unfrequented even by domestic animals that the ground was covered thick with a dense undergrowth of hardy shrubs, Blackburn stated that the girl swallowed poison and flung away the bottle, and by incessant importunity made his kinsman go and seek her dead body. It was found, an inquest held and a post-mortem made, but the actual cause of death remains undetected, as the stomach and its contents were sent to this city for analysis. The evidence to-day clearly proved the criminal intimacy, and disclosed a sickening correspondence, in which Blackburn gave unbridled expression to the most consuming lust. He makes appointments with the girl and stimulates her to promptness with glowing descriptions of their mutual pleasure and hints at rich presents as her reward. These promises are not made good, for she asks for money and nowhere acknowledges receiving any.

The popular construction of the case was that the pair went to the glen, eight miles away from home, to take poison together through sheer despair; but it now turns out that the girl never manifested the least unhappiness, on the contrary she was in high spirits when last seen alive, and was in good enough health. Blackburn will undoubtedly be committed to jail to-morrow for the murder of the girl. In court he wears a determined, stolid look, and is evidently suffering intensely mentally and physically. What gives the case intense interest here is the fact that Blackburn is a brother to Major C. L. Blackburn, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, and is one who very popular in this city.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29—4 A. M.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the Capital.

The Insurgents Organizing the Army.

The Commune to be Proclaimed To-morrow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 29—Morning.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated yesterday. Your correspondent telegraphs:—

A SUB-CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This afternoon a sub-central committee was formed, consisting of twelve members. M. Assy is the real President and Garibaldi the honorary President of the committee.

ORGANIZING AN ARMY.

Decrees were issued for the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery and fifteen batteries of mitrailleuses. The National Guards are to be paid two and a half francs daily. General Duval organizes the artillery, Henry the infantry and Bergeres the cavalry. They are authorized to levy requisitions on everything. Gonghier, a member of the committee, commands the gunboats in the Seine. M. Flourens has resigned.

GARIBALDI.

Volgranne is suspended and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept.

PROCLAIMING THE COMMUNE.

The Commune will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next. Of 330,000 registered voters in Paris only 130,000 voted.

ROUMANIA.

A New Cabinet Formed—Probable Dissolution of the Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, March 28, 1871.

A new Roumanian Cabinet has been formed, with General Till, Minister of Public Worship, and Floresco, Minister of War.

In consequence of the passage of an indirect vote of censure, it is expected that the dissolution of the Chamber will be announced to-morrow.

BULGARIA.

Complaint of the Patriarch of Constantinople Against the Russian Synod.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28, 1871.

The Patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod that the Sublime Porte is disturbing the order of the Church in Bulgaria. The answer of the Synod will appear in the official journal to-morrow.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 29.

1847—Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to the American forces.
1772—Emanuel Swedenborg died.
1461—Battle of Towton, England, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the latter defeated.

A.—For a stylish and elegant Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C O D HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street.

A.—Tiffany & Co., Union square, announce that they have purchased, and will offer immediately on arrival, the whole stock of FINE BRONZES remaining in Paris at its opening.

A.—Milton Gold Watch. The recent introduction of the Milton Gold Watches will, to a great extent, if not entirely satisfy a great public necessity in this country, without pretending to sell an article all pure gold, yet, with the single exception of intrinsic value, the European Milton-Gold Watch Company can give all who purchase one of their watches one that is in every other respect fully equal to the best gold watch manufactured. These watches have long been known both in England and France, where their merits are fully acknowledged. The Milton Gold Watch is impervious to time, and no matter how long in use will always retain its original appearance; in fact a first class expert can hardly tell it from the best gold, while the price at which they are sold, 150 per cent less than a gold watch, places them within the reach of all. The company have opened at No. 256 Broadway, where, from the inducements offered to the public, they will certainly do an extensive business.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—(Special) as Usual.

Congress Seems to be Dreadfully Afflicted with Ku Klux—it has got it on the brain. Grant threatens to do terrible things, and the happy married family is in a fearful state. KNOX, of 213 Broadway, the famous hatter, pursues the even tenor of his way in spite of Ku Klux of the army of hatters. A hat from Knox is the thing. You need one—go for it.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas.

Fine Bronzes and Clocks. KERR'S CHINA HALL, 1218 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, call the attention of the public to their assortment of choice Clocks and Bronzes, and would state they will open in a few days a selection of the choicest pieces of fine Bronzes, secured in Paris during the siege.

Furniture and Furniture Coverings.—All the new styles of first class Furniture, also the latest importations of Curtains and Furniture Coverings. G. L. SCHITT & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor place.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Removal.—Dunlap & Co., Hatters, respectfully announce their removal from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to their new premises (OPEN THURSDAY, MARCH 30), NO. 178 FIFTH AVENUE, between Twenty second and Twenty third streets. In addition to their own popular productions they will make the importation and sale of English Hats a specialty. Agents for (H. MILTON, CHRISTY & CO., LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.,) London. Our celebrated Hats can be obtained in other cities, from the following first class firms, who are our accredited AGENTS.
James F. Brewster ..... Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Rennie ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. Stair & Co. ..... Cleveland, Ohio.
Clark & Farmer ..... Columbus, Ohio.
Isaac Davis & Co. ..... Indianapolis, Ind.
R. A. Lamprey & Co. ..... St. Paul, Minn.
Hines & Gibson ..... Kansas City, Mo.
Paddock Brothers ..... Toledo, Ohio.
William Wippert ..... Buffalo, N. Y.
E. W. Broughton & Co. ..... Troy, N. Y.
George E. Latham ..... Albany, N. Y.
E. Van Kleeck ..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
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To Mothers. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable consumption often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

Window Shades—Best Scotch Holland, with the best patent self acting Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. SCHITT & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor place.

Warnock & Co.'s Dress Hats.—Fashionables buy them because they are so fine. 56 Broadway.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE PNEUMATIC BORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

May I call the attention of the readers of the HERALD to one or two of the fallacious arguments urged against the Pneumatic Tunnel City Railroad, the bill for which has just passed the Legislature and which is now awaiting the action of the Governor?

This plan is opposed by many persons on the ground that it is practically similar to the Arcade Railroad bill, which was vetoed last year. There could not be a greater error, as the following letters from responsible authorities fully show:—

NEW YORK, 38 BROADWAY, March 22, 1871.

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to submit the following replies to your questions:—

First—In my opinion a tunnel thirty-one feet wide and eighteen high, exterior measurement, can easily be constructed beneath the centre line of Broadway, without injury by settlement to either the foundation or superstructure of any house, store, or other building on the street.

Second—The ordinary operations of steam locomotives of a railway in such a position will not, in my opinion, cause perceptible injury to any building on its line.

Third—That a tunnel of the dimensions given would leave ample space for the necessary water and gas pipes and sewers in the streets in which it is proposed to construct it.

Fourth—In the rearrangement of water and gas pipes and sewers, which such a construction would make necessary, there will, of course, be occasioned some inconvenience. Whether that inconvenience be slight and temporary, and, therefore, allowable in view of the advantages resulting from the railway, or whether it will be excessive, under the same comparison, would depend upon the manner in which the rearrangement of the pipes was made. In the case of some former bills brought before the Legislature for underground railways, I deemed it my duty (in the office I then held) to make objection to their passage on the ground that they did not sufficiently provide for the protection of our citizens in this regard. In the bill which you have sent me the duty of rearranging the pipes and sewers is placed in the hands of the proper municipal officers, who alone know how to perform this duty in the shortest possible time, and consequently with the smallest amount of inconvenience to the inhabitants.

Fifth—In regard to the section giving power to acquire title to such lands as may be necessary for the operations of the contemplated road I can only say that the authority to obtain property for the construction and operation of railways is of course indispensable in all cases. Whether that power is to be abused or not must rest, I suppose, upon the character of the court appointing the commissioners.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. CRAVEN, Consulting Engineer.

TO ALFRED E. BEACH, Esq., President Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, 263 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1871.

SIR—In response to your inquiries I would say that I believe that a tunnel occupying thirty-one feet in width by eighteen feet in height, exterior dimensions, may be made along the middle of Broadway without endangering the foundations of any existing buildings, and that ordinary transit of trains, drawn by steam or pneumatic engines, whether locomotive or stationary, would do no injury whatever to buildings on Broadway.

Such a construction is very different from the Arcade project, which occupied the whole width of Broadway, going down to a depth of at least twenty-three feet below the street surface. As one of the engineers to whom the question was referred by the Vestry of Trinity church, I reported that project, unless modified for that locality, to be dangerous to the foundations of Trinity church. In that case, however, the engineers suggested modifications which would, in great degree, do away with the danger.

A tunnel with but thirty-one feet exterior dimensions, occupying less than half instead of the whole width of Broadway, might be made without danger to any structure. I am, respectfully,
J. G. BARNARD,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., Brevet Major General.

TO ALFRED E. BEACH, President Transit Company, New York.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1871.

MR. A. E. BEACH, President Beach Pneumatic Transit Company:—

DEAR SIR—Having at your request examined the plan of tunnelling Broadway for building a railway under that street, as contemplated by the bill which has lately passed the Senate and Assembly of this State, and from my knowledge of the positions and character of the sewerage, water pipes and gas pipes in that street, and of the subsoil and foundations of the buildings along that street—having been connected with the Engineering Department of the Croton Water Board for twelve years—I am very confident in the opinion that the proposed tunnel can be constructed and operated without injury to any of the public or private structures under or along Broadway or other streets through which the proposed tunnel is to pass. Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE S. GREENE, Civil Engineer.

I wish to say further that this plan has been endorsed by the West side and also by the East side associations, both of which will send committees to the meeting on Thursday next to plead in its favor before the Governor. On Saturday a meeting of citizens will be held in Harlem by Mr. William McKichar and other gentlemen, and a third committee, also favorable to us, will be appointed for the same purpose.

If there be any valid objections to our bill we are perfectly willing to have due consideration given to them by Governor Hoffman. We don't believe there are any, however, and we do most strongly protest against being burdened with all the outrageous nuisances that deservedly condemned the arcade project.
JOSEPH DIXON.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Tuesday is generally a day of activity in real estate circles, consequently the auction sales yesterday attracted a large attendance. The property offered was mostly high priced, consequently bidding was low, but in the end good prices were obtained. A better demand is reported for unimproved lots, well situated on the line of improvements projected or in progress, but improved property, in consequence of the decline in rents, is not in favor.

The passage of the Rapid Transit Viaduct bill by the Assembly yesterday has created the expectation of much early activity in Westchester property. The bill now only requires the Governor's signature to become a law, and this is assured by his frequent declarations in its favor. The following are the particulars of yesterday's auction sales:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY HULLEY, JENKINS AND CO.

No. 13 Park place, 4 story brick store and lot n. side, between Broadway and Church st., executor's sale; lot 24.6x75, to E. A. Parmell 45,100
No. 425 2d av., 3 story brick house with frame stable, w. side, 49 ft. s. of 27th st.; lot 24.8x100, to E. Brown 14,400
No. 15 Lexington av., 4 story English basement brown stone, w. side, between 28th and 29th sts.; lot 21x16.5, to Wm. A. Lamash 15,100
No. 3 42d st. (Morris place), 3 story high stoop brown stone, s. w. side, near 10th av., lot 16.7x98.2, to John E. Develin 10,800
3 lots, w. side of 9th av., commencing 25 ft. s. of 58th st., each 25x100, to J. Bachman, each 8,400

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

No. 137 Macdougal st., 3 story, attic and basement brick house, lot 24x88, to Mr. Merricam 15,950
No. 61 West 14th st., 3 story basement brick house, brown stone trimmings, lately known as Ferrero's Hall, to Mr. Molton 45,525
3 story brick building n. side of 34th st., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 20.10x88.9, legal sale to A. J. Meyers 14,500

BY ROBERTS AND M'CURDY.

No. 552 West 19th st., legal sale, 3 story, basement and cellar brown stone house; lot 20x75, to S. Koch $15100

BY V. E. STEVENSON AND SON.

West 60th st., 2 full lots, s. side, 300 ft. w. of 10th av., to Peter B. Masterson 3,000

A CHICKEN FIGHT IN GEORGIA.—A chicken main between Rome and Atlanta has been fixed, and will come off in Atlanta on the 15th of April. The contestants will show twenty-one cocks and fight all that will match. The bet is $1,000 on the odd, and $100 on each fight. The forfeit up is $500.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COCROFT—BROWN.—At the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, SAMUEL COCROFT to FANNY BROWN.

NILSON—BEITS.—By the Rev. William F. Estes, JOHN E. NILSON to PHEBE J. BEITS, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

ACKLEY.—On Tuesday, March 28, at her late residence, 241 York street, Brooklyn, after a short illness, the beloved wife of George G. Ackley, in the 68th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

AHRENS.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, at the residence of his parents, 20 Division street, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of Frederick and Dora Ahrens, aged 26 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BIRDSALL.—On Monday, March 27, MRS. HANNAH JANE BIRDSALL, in the 66th year of her age.

All friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the South Third street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

BURWAY.—On Monday, March 27, JOHN BURWAY, aged 55 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 436 West Thirty-first street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BURNS.—On Monday, March 27, at Harlem, N. Y., ISAAC BURNS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers John and William, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother William, No. 239 Adams street, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CASEY.—On Tuesday, March 28, MICHAEL CASEY, a native of Tuller, county Clare, Ireland, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 162 avenue A, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

CODDINGTON.—On Monday, March 27, BERTHA LOUISE, daughter of S. F. R. and Margaret Coddington, aged 3½ years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 342 West Twenty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

CONRADT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 28, HERBERT THEODORE, only son of Theophilus M. and Emma F. Conradt, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Christ church, corner Clinton and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DALY.—On Monday, March 27, after a long and and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, PATRICK DALY, late of Innishannon, county Cork, Ireland, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, at St. James' church, James street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence, at two P. M., to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DEMAREST.—On Tuesday, March 28, of paralysis, ANN GOOKIER, widow of David D. Demarest, of Hackensack, N. J., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at one o'clock.

DISBROW.—On Sunday, March 26, SUSAN A., wife of Joseph P. Disbrow, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West Thirty-eighth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckahoe, on Tuesday, March 28, CHARLES DUSENBERRY, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDLER.—On Monday, March 27, JACOB EDLER, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 335 East Twenty-fifth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—EDWARD FITZPATRICK, formerly of 742 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, who has been missing since Saturday, the 21st of last January, was found drowned on Monday, March 27.

The friends and relatives of the family, as well as those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Coghlan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lewis and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. From thence his remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FOX.—On Monday, March 27, MARY FOX, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, Thomas Higgins, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 400 West Forty-seventh street, thence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street, where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, March 28, Ella Josephine Tooker, daughter of John and Isabella Gordon, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Bergenwood avenue, Hudson City, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HALLIDAY.—On Tuesday, March 28, at three o'clock A. M., of consumption, ANNIE M. HALLIDAY, the beloved wife of Edward F. Halliday and eldest daughter of Mr. William Haslam, of 348 Eighth avenue.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her father's residence to Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

HANNA.—On Monday, March 27, of consumption, MARY JANE HANNA.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Hillier, No. 23 Cottage place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HILLS.—On Tuesday, March 28, GEORGE W. HILLS, at the residence of his brother-in-law, R. F. Pawson, 252 High street, Brooklyn, after a lingering illness of congestion of the lungs, aged 25 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOWELL.—In this city, on Monday, March 27, CHARLOTTE R. HOWELL, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sylvanus Mott, No. 61 South Sixth street, Williamsburg, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Freeport, L. I., for interment on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

JOANVAHRS.—On Tuesday, March 28, ALICE, only child of Frederick and Clara Joanvahrs, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

KRUPP.—In Hudson City, on Tuesday, March 28, after a protracted illness, PETER KRUPP, aged 62 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, between Franklin and Ferry streets, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

KRUSE.—After a short but severe sickness, BARBARA KRUSE, beloved wife of Jacob Kruse.

Friends and relatives, also the United German Brothers and German Oak Lodge, No. 7, A. O. G. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 357 West Thirty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, March 27, MARGARET L., relict of Thomas Lawrence, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Mark's church, corner of Stuyvesant street and Second avenue, without further invitation.

LEES.—On Tuesday, March 28, at No. 389 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness, CARRIE W., wife of John William Clarence Lees and youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Sears, in the 17th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

London (England) papers please copy.

LYNCH.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, ELLEN LYNCH, aged 87 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and her sons, Michael B. and Matthew Lynch, and her son-in-law, John Hayes, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Broome and Marion streets, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LYONS.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 27, JOHN J. LYONS, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, 611 Eleventh avenue, thence to the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where there will be a high mass for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MITCHELL.—At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, March 21, MRS ELIZA MITCHELL, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 66 years.

MOORE.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, March 28, JARED L. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Epiphany, in Stanton street, near Essex, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MOORE.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, EDWARD J. MOORE, eldest son of James Moore.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Tenth avenue and Sixty-second street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Michael, Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue, and thence, after solemn requiem mass, to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

MURPHY.—On Monday, March 27, JOHN MURPHY, a native of county Cork, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. Patrick's Protective Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 11 Catharine slip, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

MCCARTHY.—On Monday, March 27, FLORENCE MCCARTHY, aged 80 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 632 Water street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCCLELAN.—On Tuesday, March 28, FANNY R. MCCLELAN, widow of William W. McClelan, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Pelham, Westchester county, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

NIEMANN.—On Monday morning, March 27, JOHN D., son of the late Henry Niemann, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 229 Madison street.

NOON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 27, THOMAS NOON, a native of the parish of Reelinc, county Longford, Ireland, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 Tillary street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'NEIL.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, March 2, FRANCIS O'NEIL, of Knock, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 35 years.

RHOADES.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, March 27, MARY RHOADES, aged 88 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Richard Rhoades, Union avenue, on this (Wednesday) noon, at twelve o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, March 26, after a short illness, ROBERT ROBERTS, aged 29 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of American Lodge, No. 522, F. and A. M., and Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER, No. 184, R. A. M.—COMPANIONS—You are fraternally requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, this (Wednesday), the 29th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, ROBERT ROBERTS.
JOHN BOYD, H. P.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, March 28, SAMUEL SCOTT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 164 East Twenty-third street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHUBART.—On Monday, March 27, THERESA, youngest daughter of Henry and Matilda Schubart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 425 West Fifty-first street.

SULZBERGER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 28, WASHINGTON IRVING, third son of Solomon and Esther Sulzberger, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers and members of District Grand Lodge, No. 1, and Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., SONS NOAH Lodge, No. 297, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 346 West Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock precisely.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, March 28, of consumption, ENNA, beloved wife of H. B. Thompson, and daughter of William Beard, Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 45 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

UHLFELDER.—On Monday, March 27, EMANUEL UHLFELDER, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 162 Lexington avenue, on Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

California papers please copy.

ADELPHI LODGE, No. 23, F. AND A. M.—The members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Emanuel Uhlfelder, from his late residence, No. 162 Lexington avenue, on Thursday morning, March 30, at nine o'clock. By order.
HENRY W. STEINHARD, M.
M. J. BENNETT, Secretary.

VALENTINE.—At Fordham, on Tuesday, March 28, GEORGE K., infant son of William H. and Anna M. Valentine, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Reformed Church at Fordham.

WHEELER.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, March 25, MRS. SARAH H. WHEELER, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal church, Tarrytown, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Cars leave Thirtieth street (Hudson River Railroad depot) at 9 and 10:40 A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

WILBUR.—On Tuesday, March 28, at his residence, No. 213 West Forty-ninth street, after a severe illness, DEXTER E. WILBUR, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Pilgrim Baptist church, West Thirty-third street, on Thursday, at 12 M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

WYMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 27, at the residence of his father, LUTHER B., Jr., second son of L. B. Wyman, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 184 Joralemon street, without further notice.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for carrying on a general Commission Business at No. 7 Murray street, under the style of Moody & Co.
JAMES M. MOODY,
SHILLMAN MOORE.
NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERCHANTS AND manufacturers; applications from $10,000 to $25,000 preferred; 20 sums to invest of from $3,000 to $100,000 wanted, $2,000 in manufacturing business on salary; money secured; also $10,000 in iron business; $20,000 in agricultural implement manufactory; $5,000 in a splendid restaurant, near by city, Delmonico plan; owner will give salary as cashier and security on $20,000 worth improved real estate; $15,000 in bank book manufactory; also purchaser for hotel earning $3,000 month; $20,000 cash required. Apply immediately.
E. H. GIBBS & CO., 85 Broadway.
References—A. W. Dimock, Esq., President Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. J. O. Evans, Esq., President Hamilton Fire Company, 11 Wall street, New York.

A $500 MACHINE FOR FARMERS' USE; OVER 700 sold; over $60,000 worth more ordered; wanted, $10,000 more capital to above splendid manufacturing business; $25,000 already invested; every dollar to go into the business; 20 per cent guaranteed. Address ALLEN, box 4,059 New York Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, MARRIED, EXPERIENCED IN hotel business, wishes a party having $500 to take a house in the country; security and profits given. Address BORDA, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS DESIRES a position where his personal services and a few thousand dollars would be remunerative, with a view to future interest in the business. Address W. S., box 202 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 OR $5,000, IN A light manufacturing business; article staple and pays a fair profit. Particulars at an interview. Address B. S. C., box 145 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE (THE latter preferred) in a manufacturing and importing business, to increase the business; capital required $10,000 to $20,000. The best references given and required. Address G. A. C., box 119 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 AND control of all the funds, in a splendid, legitimate and popular business, which can be trebled; location the best on Broadway, with early hours; none but principals need apply. Address JAMES MUNROE, Herald office.

ANY PERSON SEEKING CASH INVESTMENTS—PAY no money on patent humbugs when you can find a legitimate and established business, daily increasing. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS HABITS, WITH GOOD city references and some capital, can have an interest in an established business. Address for interview Nos. 7 and 9 Warren street, room 23.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES SECURING GOOD INcomes offered; property of every description sold or exchanged; only square business negotiated; good references. LLOYD & CO., 29 Broadway, first floor.

COUNTY, STATE, OR THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO manufacture a light and useful article, patented February 14, 1871, for sale. There is nothing like it before the public. Call and examine, or address JOHN MCCAUSLAND, French's Hotel, in room, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store; must be sold, the owner having another business; half cash. Call on HAYWARD & CASE, at No. 5½ Pine street, room 11.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TEN YEARS' LEASE AND FURniture of a Summer Hotel, 6 miles from City Hall; rent cheap; owner going abroad. Fortune can be made. Address BARGAIN, Herald office.

I HAVE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OFFER PARties who wish to invest in a manufacturing business. Inquire at the factory, 39 East Fifty-third street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 AND NO CONscience, to join in a speculation that will yield $200,000. No detectives need apply. Address SPECULATION, box 140 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COMMISSION AND shipping business; capital required $500 to $1,000. Call at 258 Washington street, in basement.

RARE CHANCE—A PARTNER, WITH $500, TO TAKE charge of the indoor trade; cash business. Apply at 672 Greenwich street, distillery store. References required.

SATISFACTORY PARTY WANTING A FIRST CLASS paying, old established business, will find it, if closed today, with $2,500 and services. 176 Broadway, room 29.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING business, a special partner with $25,000 capital. Address B. F., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WITH $300 CASH, IN an established business, paying $75 to $50 per week. Address, stating where an interview may be had, VINCENT, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars, to take an equal interest in a business that demands more help; paid last year $2,500. Address J. A. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,500 CASH, in a good paying hotel, 16 miles from the city. Address, for one week, GEORGE RENOLDS, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, WITH a capital of $10,000 or more, to invest in a manufacturing business that will pay a liberal return on the investment. Particulars, references, &c., at an interview only. Address LEDGER, Herald office.

$500 PARTNER WANTED.—BUSINESS, DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Velvets, Pianos, &c.; fine location and steady business; profits unlimited. For particulars apply at G. TOMPKINS' store, 54 Great Jones st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN THE RETAIL liquor, cigar and lunch business, in basement No. 9 Broad street; sales will average $40 per day at present, and can be increased to $80 with the right man to run the business.

$1,500.—A PARTY WITH HALF THE ABOVE amount in cash can purchase a full Half Share in one of the oldest Roofing Company in the country; Horses, Wagons and everything on hand for carrying on an extensive business; over 50,000 feet of roofing now on hand and in progress. For interview address ROOFER, 115 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN STRICTLY cash business (perfect success), that will pay $40,000 per annum. For interview address, with full name, STANWIX, Herald office, for three days.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, ACTIVE OR special, to increase working capital in a manufacturing business without competition in America; staple article; all machinery is well established; large standing orders on hand, paying exceptional profits. Best references required and given. Address W. O., Herald office.

LOOK OUT TO-DAY

FOR

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

ALL THE NEWS,

TELEGRAPHIC, LOCAL, GENERAL, &C.,

IN TO-DAY'S

TELEGRAM.

A SKETCH OF

MACE AND COBURN.

AN INSIGHT

INTO THE MODE OF TRAINING

OF THE GLADIATORS.

REMEMBER, ALL THE NEWS

IN THE TELEGRAM.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

FOR TWO CENTS.

BILLIARDS.

AL.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand. Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also no-jar stoles for cushions.
FALLAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

A.—KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, furnished with the celebrated celluloid cushions, at greatly reduced prices. New 5x10 Tables, complete, $275 cash, and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE, EITHER A FOUR pocket or six pocket. Long Island City Hotel, Hunter's Point, opposite the ferry houses.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND FRENCH Billiard Table. Apply to J. WALLS, 308 Water street.

W. F. GRIFFITH, 40 VESEY STREET, IS THE ONLY authorized agent in the State to put on Delany's Patent Cushions.

3 BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or on instalments—One new rosewood, 11x5½, four pockets; one second hand do., 9x4, four pockets. Call at Piano Shop, 419 East Twenty-third street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE DIAMOND PIN, ORIGINALLY cost $400; will be sold without regard to cost, or exchanged for a new piano. For particulars address JOHN W. PRESCOTT, Union Village, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
of Shakspeare's grand tragedy of
"OTHELLO."
Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as OTHELLO.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Matinee, MR. ED. BOOTH as OTHELLO. MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as IAGO.
Mesars. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Piton, Decker, Howson; Mesdames De Bar, Pateman, Vallee.
Seats secured Six days in advance at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.
On Monday next, April 3,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as BETUCCIO, in "THE FOOL'S REVENGE."
Wednesday, April 5,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as HAMLET.
(For the first time in New York.)
In active preparation,
"A WINTER'S TALE."

BOWERY THEATRE.
JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, IN HAND. Mr. THE GREAT MAN OF THE PERIOD. THE TRIUMPHANT DRAMA OF ON HAND. ON HAND. ON HAND.
OR, TRUE TO THE LAST.
Acts Ten Characters, Sings Six Songs. Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON. Plays on 20 Instruments, Dances 7 Jigs.
HOUSES CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
NEW RAILROAD SENSATION. STUPENDOUS WATERFALL. RAIN STORM. REAL WATER.
GREAT CONCERT SALOON.
Begins every night with a Comedy.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE.
—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
BUTLER & GILMORE.....Managers
ANOTHER BRILLIANT BILL THIS AFTERNOON.
ALL THE GREAT STARS WILL APPEAR.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
AT 3½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
The great MILBURN in a choice selection of Songs.
DOUGHERTY will lecture on the Popular Events.
Mlle. MARRETTA ZANFRETTA,
the queen of the tight rope. The most daring achievements ever witnessed. See small bills.
Afternoon—Doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance at 7½. Children half price.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.... MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT
and
EVERY EVENING
BOUCICAULT'S
LAST BRILLIANT
LONDON SUCCESS,
JESEBEL.
New Scenery by Mr. ROBERTS.
Original Music by Mr. STOCKHAUSEN.
Costumes and Furniture a la mode.
George D'Artigues, who loved one woman and married another.....Mr. D. H. Harkins
Alfred Barel, his friend, who stood between both.....Er. George Parkes
Captain Brennan, an old salt, in the German merchant service.....Mr. W. Davidge
Cristol, a gentleman in a serious family difficulty.....Mr. James Lewis
Palma, a Mexican vagrant.....Mr. George De Vere
Cottenau, a Commissioner of Police at Bordeaux.....Mr. W. E. Pierce
Germain, in the household of D'Artigues...Mr. W. Beekman
Madame D'Artigues.....Miss Clara Morris
Marguerite Breitmann, the "forgotten love"...Miss Linda Dietz
Lucele, the confidante of Madame D'Artigues.....Miss Kate Claxton
Gertrude, Cristol's last refuge.....Miss Nellie Mortimer
ACT I.
THE PASSENGERS OF THE SAPPHO.
D'Artigues' house at Bordeaux—Jesebel's exile.
ACT II.
UNDER THE EQUATOR.
A roadside cafe in Brazil—Jesebel's new life.
ACT III.
THE SECOND MARRIAGE.
An Alpine chalet—D'Artigues' new paradise.
*** A Matinee of JESEBEL Saturday next at half-past one. Seats secured 12 days in advance.
*** Mr. Daly begs to announce as in active preparation the brilliant comedies of MARRIED FOR MONEY, PATTER VERSUS CLATTER and other famous plays, in which the celebrated comedian Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear in a series of FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS on the AMERICAN STAGE.

LAURA KEENE,
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
OPENING ON MONDAY, APRIL 10.
All communications for the above to be addressed to the office of the theatre.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
MR. ROBERT MOWADE
will appear in his own original version of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
"LOOK OUT FOR POMP."

A CARD.
Mrs. F. B. Conway is now prepared to receive applications for engagements for the fall and winter seasons of the New Theatre, Brooklyn.
Address F. B. CONWAY, Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKlyn—To let, during July and August.
Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 203 Montague street, Brooklyn, Agents for Mrs. F. B. Conway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30 o'clock. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT KINCADE FAMILY. GYMNASTS, POSTURERS, ACROBATS. THE GREAT KINCADE FAMILY. BEAUTIFUL ADA WRAY. THE CHARMING FEMALE MINSTRELS. THE CHARMING FEMALE MINSTRELS. THE LADIES' PICNIC. TONY PASTOR'S NEWEST SONGS. Wild, Kerns, Girard, Cummings, &c. Alice Somers, Helene Smith, Gorendos, Harrisons, Stevens, &c.

PARLOR MAGIC. 748 BROADWAY.
Send or call for a catalogue of wonders.
Greatest Novelties in the World. CONJURING TRICKS from 50 cents to $50. For Home Amusement.
Chromatic Discs for the Chameleon Top now ready.
THE GREATEST MECHANICAL CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
A WHOLE VILLAGE AT WORK
(the result of a dream).
WILL SHORTLY BE ON EXHIBITION.
HARTZ' MAGIC REPOSITORY, 748 BROADWAY.

RICHARDS' PICTURES.—SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue. Admission free.
Will close this evening, 29th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Middle District of Alabama, in Equity.
The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans; Charles Lanier et al. vs. The Selma and Meridian Railroad Company et al.
On bill, &c., E. H. Grandin, Solicitor of complainants.
Pursuant to the decree of the said court in the above entitled cause, made on the 23d day of February, inst., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioners named and appointed therein, hereby give notice that they will expose to sale, at public auction, in the city of Selma, Ala., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1871, all the continuous railroad extending from its terminus in Selma, in the State of Alabama, to its terminus at or near the State line of Mississippi,

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PARK AVENUE FULL SIZED MODERN FOUR story high stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale—Frescoed; butler's pantry; extension, &c. Furniture it desired. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone Dwelling, 20x50. Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue, $30,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 132D STREET, near First avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low, $2,650 each; terms easy. W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A.—CENTRAL PARK AND FIFTH AVENUE PROperty.—Owing to the scarcity of lots in the above named section and to the medium largely increasing demands the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of investors, capitalists and gentlemen who may desire to secure sites for private residences to the same. We are enabled to offer for sale a few choice Lots and Plots, in blocking Corners, that in point of desirability of location cannot be surpassed; also Lots on Madison avenue and on the Cross streets, between Fifth and Madison avenues, Fifty-seventh and Eighty-ninth streets. We would especially ask from those desirous of building or purchasing an inspection of our list. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A.—830 THIRD AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FRAME, brick and brown stone Houses from $5,000, $10,000 and up to $70,000; bargains in small Houses and good exchanges. Call as above. JAMES ROWE.

A CHEAP HOUSE—NO. 113 EAST 115TH STREET, near Fourth avenue, at less than auction prices; 10 rooms, marble mantels, heater &c.; only $5,500; easy terms. Apply to owner, 225 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues.

A VERY DECIDED BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY brown stone House, on Madison avenue, below Forty-second street, for sale. Particulars of M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ON MADISON avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets—First class in every particular, for sale on very easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Lexington avenue, corner of Fortieth street, for sale on terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in East Sixty-first street; if bought immediately can be had at a great sacrifice. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A FIRST CLASS SIX STORY TENEMENT HOUSE, On Mott street, near Spring, for sale very cheap. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A LARGE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR A. T. Stewart's uptown store.—To capitalists and business men.—A large Property on Broadway, about 33x200 feet, running through to Mercer street, now leased for a term of years to first class tenants for about $20,000 per annum. Inquire of DOMEK MORGAN, No 2 Pine street, or FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, elegant order, with extra sized Lot and Stable; finest location on Murray Hill, quite near 5th avenue; price very reasonable; with or without new Furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE 20 feet House for sale low, on Fifty-fourth street, just east of Fifth avenue, completely and handsomely furnished. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street; branch office 35 East Seventeenth street.

A BARGAIN.—$14,500—BREEMAN HILL, FIFTIETH street, Second and Third avenues, 17x43.100; splendid order; cheapest house in the city. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 534 Third avenue.

A.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, THE LARGE FOUR story and basement House on Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, laid out in French flats, with a two story private stable; price for both $22,500; rents for $2,600. Apply at 443 East Fifty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES in New York:—
Northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, finished in hard wood throughout; built by J. C. Baird.
Southwest corner of Madison avenue and Forty-third street; extra large; built by Duggan.
Southeast corner of Madison avenue and Forty-third street; extra large; built by Keech.
All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 55 EAST Fifty-second street, near Madison avenue; in perfect order; all modern improvements, including Baker, Smith & Co.'s patent furnace; price $16,000, including Mirrors and Gas Fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD LIVINGSTON, 31 new street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 747 LEXINGTON AVENUE, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; three story brown stone high stoop, 20x42x60; price $20,000. Inquire on premises, or of H. C. DARY, 22 Dey street.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, two elegant, first class four story brown stone front Houses. Apply on the premises to RICHARD NEWTON.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three story frame House, with modern improvements, furnished or not; terms easy. Apply on premises, 117 East 125th street.

FOR SALE—A FULL WATER FRONT, ON 119TH AND 120th streets, Harlem river, consisting of 15 Lots, with stone wall and docks; piled up for coal yard. Apply at the office, or to J. WEIDENFELD, 748 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK House, brown stone basement; modern improvements; desirable location, within a few blocks of Roosevelt and Grand street ferries. Apply to owner on premises, 267 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP Dwelling 241 East Thirty-first street, in good order, all modern improvements; terms to suit. J. C. BAILEY, 243 Fifth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY LOW, A FINE BROWN stone House, 4 story high stoop; 22x55x100; beautifully frescoed throughout; between 5th and Madison avenues, on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE DESIRABLE BROWN stone House and Stable No. 6 East 54th street, 4 story high stoop; also No. 5 East 30th street, 3 story brown stone; price low. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$3,000 CASH—IN THIRTY-FIFTH street, near Third avenue, three story and basement brown stone House, with three story and cellar private stable; has five stalls and rooms for five carriages on first floor, and six rooms on third floor for a family; water and gas. W. E. WARING, 20 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH STOOP FOUR story brown stone House 417 Madison avenue. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

HARLEM.—MOUNT MORRIS PARK PROPERTY.—Three full Lots and Cottage, with improvements; finest prospective value in Harlem; $16,500; cash $5,000; balance to suit; splendid investment. BENJ. BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue.

HARLEM.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOR six months, a well furnished Cottage in Harlem; 8 or 10 rooms; location must be first class; immediate possession; rent not to exceed $60 per month; best references given. Address, with full particulars, M. B., care C. B. Williams & Co., 268 Canal street.

HARLEM.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop, basement and cellar, brown stone House, all improvements; on 100 foot street; just finished; if bought immediately will be sold rented below its value. COTTOM & LINSCOTT, corner 125th st. and Third av.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE NO. 131 East Thirty-first street for sale; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

THIRD AVENUE—NO. 830 (NEW NUMBER.)—FOR sale, the five story Store and Tenement House; well rented. Apply in cigar store, 278 Bowery.

THIRD AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two well rented Stores, near Fifty-third street, paying 22 per cent; cash required $7,000. P. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

2D AVENUE, NO. 348, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—For sale, three story, basement and sub-cellar private House, in good order, suitable for a boarding house; terms very easy. Apply in cigar store 278 Bowery.

3D AVENUE CORNER PROPERTY, PAYING 12 PER cent, for sale.—A bargain if sold this week. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

2D AVENUE VALUABLE CORNER STORE PROPERTY for sale low. Also a printed list of Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 45TH STREET.—AN ELEgant medium sized brown stone House, 4 story, high stoop, for sale very cheap, with or without new Furniture, on account of illness. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$8,000—$3,000 CASH—WILL BUY A NICE THREE story English basement brick House, with gas and water; west side of Sixty-second street, near Second avenue. EDWARD HENEY, 120 Norfolk street.

$10,500 BUYS THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, Seventy-eighth street; $15,500 one on Eighty-second street. These are bargains. WILLIAM BALFOUR, 1,146 Third avenue, near Seventy-seventh street.

$12,200 EACH FOR TWO HOUSES—BROWN stone high stoop, three story and basement, on Forty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, all modern improvements; $12,200 for a House on Second avenue, near Nineteenth street, four story brown stone front, all modern improvements; $10,000 each for four three story Houses, brick, on Fourth avenue, near 125th street, with stores, all rented at present; $4,000 for a Farm of 125 acres, on Long Island, with new dwelling and barn; $11,000 for a brown stone high stoop three story, all modern improvements, cost three years ago $16,000, Elliott street, Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES HYLAND, 542 East Nineteenth street.

West Side.

A CHANCE TO GET A GOOD AND CHEAP HOUSE, four story high stoop, brown stone; price, with gas fixtures and shades, $12,000. Apply on the premises, 453 West Forty-seventh street.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Greatly reduced prices; income upon down property our specialty. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

A.—FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Sixth avenue.—For sale, a most desirable four story brown stone high stoop House, 22x60x112, in complete order; a commercial location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A VERY NICE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown stone front House, near Sixth avenue, 15 feet front, 50 feet deep; 50x100 feet; in perfect order; only $14,000. WATERLOW & CO., 865 Sixth avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

A.—UNIVERSITY PLACE AND FOURTH STREET, northeast corner.—For sale or to lease, the three story English basement brown stone House, size 50x93, known as 21 University place, with private stable and large court yard, together with 38 East Ninth street, in the rear, the lot 24x92, whole plot being 100x150 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms. A favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A REAL AND DECIDED BARGAIN—AT $18,000, IF sold immediately, a four story brown stone and brick English basement House; genteelly located, all improvements, 15 rooms; title perfect. Apply on premises, at 203 West Twenty-fifth street, or to owner, 316 West Nineteenth street, 30 upstairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TWO three story Houses, basement, sub-cellar, and a two story Factory on the rear of the lots; ground 50 by 114½ feet; best location. 127 and 129 West Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, rear, in the factory.

A VERY NICE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown stone front House, near Sixth avenue, 15 feet front, 50 feet deep; lot 100 feet; in perfect order; only $14,000. WATERLOW & CO., 865 Sixth avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

CHEAP TENEMENT PROPERTY, NOS. 210, 212, 505 AND 507 West Thirty-third street; 111 and 113 West Nineteenth street; 38, 40 and 42 Forsyth street; 180, 182 and 184 Elizabeth street; also Sixth avenue, corner Fifth-second street; Third avenue, corners of Fifty-sixth, Eighty second and Sixteenth streets; for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House, 20x50, containing 17 rooms, in good order; all improvements; price $14,000. Apply on premises, 411 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House 205 West Thirty-eighth street, 22.4-12x55x92, in elegant order; location unsurpassed, being a few hundred feet from Broadway; Carpets, Oilcloths, Gas Fixtures, Mirror, Cornices and Shades will be sold with the house. Apply to CORNS. O'REILLY, 110 East Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—NEAR SIXTH AVENUE, BELOW THIRTYfourth street, a three story high stoop House, most elegantly furnished; this house as it stands will be sold at a bargain. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 21 West Fifty third street, near Fifth avenue; finished in the most complete and elegant manner; three stories finished in cabinet work in the richest and most effectal manner; all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises. CORNELIUS O'REILLY, Builder.

FOR SALE—SIX BEAUTIFUL BOULEVARD LOTS, southeast corner of Eighth avenue and 117th street. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, 123 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY STORE PROPERTY, IN good order; terms easy. Inquire of owner, on premises, 447 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON WEST TWENTYsixth street, for $14,500, a large four story high stoop House, 20x70x88.9; modern improvements, &c. I call attention to the size of this house. There is nothing cheaper in the market. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT, MEDIUM SIZED three story high stoop brick House 117 West Twenty-second street, partially furnished; has all improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS—STORE; House and Workshop in rear, 549 Eighth avenue. Inquire on the premises for conditions of lease and improvement of store.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—NO. 218 WEST FIFTYfourth street, near Broadway, 25 feet front; in perfect order. House open from 9 till 4. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop Nova Scotia front Houses, 22x80x100, on Fifth avenue, overlooking the finest part of Central Park; terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, rooms 16 and 17.

TO BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.—ONE OF THE BEST brown stone Houses in Thirty-ninth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues (size 25x55x100), lot alone worth $25,000, for considerably less than its legitimate value, with or without Furniture. Parties desirous of seeing the same will address, with real name, OWNER, box 5,266 Post office. Agents need not apply.

TWO TENEMENT HOUSES (NEW), IN WEST THIRTYthird street, for sale; price $17,500; rented for $2,250 each; splendid investment. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE CORnell's Iron works.—Four story House and Lot, with complete Grocery and Liquor Store, Horse and Wagon, Stock and Fixtures; will sell very cheap, on easy terms. HENRY J. LIPPE, 301 West Thirty-second street.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues—House 25x65, four stories, high stoop brown stone. Price $56,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

6TH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THREE OF THE CHEAPest Lots on Sixth avenue, below the Park; very desirable for investment; $15,000 each; terms easy. WATERLOW & CO., 865 Sixth avenue, corner Fifteenth st.

56TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, MODERN MEdium sized four story desirable brown stone House; also for sale, a printed list of west side houses, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$12,000 EACH FOR THREE HOUSES ON WEST Thirty-sixth street; will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for two Lots ready to improve. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A.—1,000 HOUSES AND FARMS IN AND AROUND New York to sell, exchange and rent, on easy terms; also Western and Southern Lands. MADOX, 72 Nassau street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO FIRST CLASS TENEMENT Houses, in a good location, all rented and paying well, will be sold very low to close an estate; terms easy. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

CHEAP.—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House for sale, on Thirty-eighth street; in perfect order and all improvements. Don't fail to see it. ALBERT BELLAMY, No 8 Pine street.

THREE HOUSES ON FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, near the Park entrance, for sale—Or will exchange for a fine house on Fifth avenue. J. D. DEALING, box 11 Post office.

$16,000.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, on Seventy-eighth street, for sale; easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE FOR SALE—BROWN stone; three story, basement and sub-cellar; 12 rooms; has all improvements; first class; convenient to all the ferries; neighborhood first class. Inquire at 183 Dean street, between Hort and Bond streets, Brooklyn.

OUR BROOKLYN PATRONS WILL SERVE THEIR own interests and convenience by leaving their favors for the HERALD at the Branch Office, removed from 145 Fulton street to No. 4 Court street, City Hall square, same building with Erie Railway office. This is our only authorized Brooklyn office, and advertisements are received at regular rates, without extra charge of any kind. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

FACTORY TO RENT—BUILT ON THREE LOTS, WITH engine, in Dean street, near Prospect Park; another large Factory in New York, light on all sides. Inquire at 95 Canton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House and Lot; one of the best liquor stores in Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises, 38 Congress street.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE, first class three story House on Willow street, in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH water and sewer connection. Apply at 144 Conselyea street, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FOR $300 ONLY IF APplied for immediately, near Drs. Duryea's and Scudder's churches, three story brick House; modern improvements. Apply at 652 Bedford avenue, between Putnam and Fulton.

TO LET—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES, high stoop, attic and sub-cellar; rents $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400. Apply at 221 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—324 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW brick House, 25x50, with all modern improvements; plate glass front, &c.; location first class; rent $1,400.

WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, TO LET or lease.—The Plot of Ground bounded by the East river, First street, South Ninth and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to HARBECK & CO., 81 Beaver street.

226 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, AT THE head of Hanover place—To let low to a good tenant. Apply to Geo. G. SICKLES, 79 Nassau street, New York.

$300.—FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE, 215 ELEVENTH street, Brooklyn, 7 rooms, cellar, &c.; price $300, payable $25 quarterly. Apply at 16 Waverley place, New York.

$6,000 TO $8,000.—ELEGANT COTTAGE, TWO story, basement filled in; tin-peaked roof; 9 rooms; bay window; every improvement; grounds (50 feet) laid out. 120 Vanderbilt avenue. Either one or the two lots. J. WAGNER, Insurance, 37 Wall street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A.—HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—J. M. GIBSON, 37 Montgomery street, Jersey City, second block from ferry, offers for sale, on very easy payments, the following low priced Houses and Lots:—Grove st., 2 s. and cellar House, 5 rooms, bay window, &c., 400 ft. lot, $2,100; Gardener av., 2 s. and cellar House, 6 rooms, 100 ft. lot, $2,200; South 4th st., 2 s. b. b. House, 6 rooms, gas and water, only $3,800 cash, $2,500; South 2d st., 2 s. b. bk. House, 8 rooms, all improvements, $4,200; South 7th st., 2 s. b. and c. bk. House, 11 rooms, all improvements, $9,000. Other nice Houses for sale of to let. Send stamp or call for circular. Office open until 7½ o'clock P. M.

AT A COST LESS THAN A SINGLE UPTOWN LOT—On Jersey City Heights a first class French roof House; brick filled; water and gas; large corner garden; $3,100, part cash. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—All the modern conveniences, carriage house, &c.; 25 lots on beautiful avenue, Jersey City Heights; $11,000. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—14 ROOMS; every convenience; carriage house; six city lots on Jersey City Heights (former Bergen City); $11,500, on easy payments. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A COTTAGE ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS WITH full lot, $1,800; one, $1,700; over 20 detached and of different styles from $2,000 to $5,000 each. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights, opposite Court House.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, FOUR STORY AND BASEment brick Houses; all improvements; good location; size 25x65x100; near the ferry; price $12,000; one-half cash, balance in four years. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, A FINE COTTAGE; SIZE of lot 25x100; 15 minutes from the ferries; house has 11 rooms; price $4,800; terms very easy. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, A FINE THREE STORY and basement brick House, brown stone stoop and improvements; all improvements; fine location; will be sold at public auction on Thursday, March 30, 1871, at 2 P. M. For further particulars apply to CREVIER BROS., Auctioneers, 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS Houses, with all the modern improvements; also a large House near the ferry, suitable for a boarding house or small hotel. For particulars inquire of T. G. DUNN, agent, real office of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, southwest corner of Newark and First streets.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS Houses; well located and at low rents; modern improvements, &c. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WEST HOBOKEN, 40 minutes by horse cars, a large House, nine rooms, in excellent order; large garden, fruit trees, shade, &c. Immediate possession. Apply to S. GIBSON, grocer, corner of Fourth and Bank streets, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A VERY DESIRABLE, 70 ACRE, WELL IMPROVED Farm, at Huntington, L. I., at a great sacrifice, if taken immediately. Full particulars with D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A NICE FIFTY ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD BUILDings, fruit and water, near a depot, on Long Island; price only $3,500; must be sold. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH 14 ROOMS—GARDEN, orchard, lawn, stable and carriage house; about 4½ acres in all; overlooks East river; three minutes' ride to Mott Haven depot, New Haven Railroad. Inquire of J. C. RANKIN, Mount Vernon, and HARVEY BAKER & SON, No. 1 Pine street. Rent, $1,000.

A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—NEAR cars and city, worth $10,000; must be sold for $7,000; only $1,500 down. Apply to J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET, FURNISHED, elegant Place, all improvements, bowling alley, horses, carriages, &c., cheap to an acceptable party; several on upper and lower terraces, $175 to $350 per month; also unfurnished, $600 to $1,200 per year. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE—ON THE BEACH AT LONG Branch, furnished, for sale at a great bargain; location first class, near the President's. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AT YONKERS—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMmanding a fine view of the Hudson, with four acres of ground; handsome lawn, garden, lodge, stables, &c.; for sale, or will rent, furnished, for the season or year. MITCHELL & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

A.—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE cheap; one of 4, the other 75 acres; 18 miles in New Jersey; everything in first class order. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A FULLY FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near depot, to lease; plenty of fruit and shade; good water, fine garden, grounds high and healthy; no mosquitoes or malaria. Address C. E. M., box 20 White Plains Post office, Westchester county.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT NEW Brighton, Staten Island; situated on the front terrace, near the landing; gas, &c., in the house; eight bedrooms, parlor, drawing and dining rooms. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., 54 Exchange place.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE, THE most lovely Residence and situation in the town; magnificent view; three minutes from station and one hour from New York; price $12,000. For particulars address the owner, J. A. BENNET, 57 Cedar street, New York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON THE RARITAN, of 64 acres, under best cultivation; first class residence of 14 rooms; abundant outbuildings; superior location; magnificent lawn; beautiful surroundings; price $20,000; will exchange; 1½ mile from depot. J. S. FERGUSON & S. S. MANGAM, 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, ON THE RARITAN, JOINING the city—Desirable Country Seat of 7 acres of superior land; 1½ acre grapes, 1½ acre of currants, variety of other fruit; large and commodious house of 22 good rooms; abundant outbuildings; a fine home; only $12,000. J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN CONSEQUENCE of death, a seventy acre Farm, all choice, rolling land; stream of water; good fences; apple and peach orchard; large modern house, 12 rooms, state roof, new; complete set of outbuildings; in a village four miles from New Brunswick (N. J.) depot; on corner; eight trains daily; splendid section of country; price $-8,000; terms very easy. FERGUSON & MANGAM, 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A BARGAIN.—FARMS FOR SALE ON HARLEM Railroad, 29½ miles out, 35, 55 and 65 acres, all adjoining, on Main street, between two ends of village; houses, barns, coach house, orchard, timber land; admirably adapted for villa plots; sold separately if desired; terms very liberal. Apply to L. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, several Villas; one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 25½ Broadway or 22 Front street.

A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH 18 LOTS, BEAUtifully laid out, on Bergen Hill (Jersey Street), one mile from ferry, for sale at a great bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEATS, IN Westchester county, within the proposed city limits, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A GOOD 65 ACRE FARM AT YAPHANK, L. I., WITH good new buildings; price $4,500; terms easy. Owner can be seen at D. F. Curley's, 27 New Chambers street.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR exchange, Farms, Country Seats, Mills, Stores, Hotels; 1 to 200 acres. Prices $3,000 to $40,000; Rents $300 per annum and upwards. A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

A HANDSOME LARGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Hempstead, L. I., 20 rooms; fine stables and outbuildings, with 15 acres if desired; also the finest Store Property in the village ——BIGGS & SON, 106 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FARM, 70 ACRES, NEAR WASHINGton, South river, five miles from New Brunswick, N. J., for sale or exchange; one of the most desirable and choice farms in the State; in excellent condition, good house and outbuildings; plenty fruit; good fencing; will trade for Jersey City, New York or Brooklyn property. Address S. GORDON, Washington, South river, N. J.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—EAST END OF LONG Island, good shooting, fishing and sailing; cheapest property in the market. C. S. PECK & CO., 347 Broadway.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTRY PROPERTY IS now in our hands for sale, or exchange for property in New York or vicinity. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

ATTRACTIVE, MODERN BUILT SUMMER AND WINter Residence for sale—Containing 11 rooms; one acre of ground, plenty of shade and fruit; healthy and desirable; a good place for a doctor, there being none in the village. Communication by rail only $50. For cheap places inquire of C. F. COMBS, 170 Broadway.

A STORE AND GOODS, ALSO DWELLING FOR sale; possession at once; location good. Address C. BLAZEK, Broadway, N. J., Morris and Essex Railroad.

BARGAINS.—CHOICE LOTS IN A THRIVING CITY, unencumbered, to exchange for small Farm in New Jersey or Long Island. Inquire of JAQUES, 208 Broadway, or DAVIS, 245 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

CLUB HOUSE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, furnished, Edgewater, Staten Island, for sale by JOHN H. AUSTEN, on adjoining premises north; or HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, BY THE season or year, to a private family only, a magnificent Country Seat, on the east bank of the Hudson river, near the city. The location is one of the finest on the river; has large water front and fine views for miles. The house contains twenty or more rooms; is elegantly furnished throughout; has all modern conveniences, gas, water, furnaces, dumb waiter, &c.; a perfect summer or winter residence. The grounds are beautifully laid out; fine shade trees, graperies, greenhouses; excellent garden; stables, large and conveniently arranged; all necessary outbuildings. The whole place is in the most perfect order. Address G. C., Herald office.

COUNTRY SEAT, 42½ ACRES, AT WHITE PLAINS, FOR sale or exchange for city improved Property; also fine Property in Newark, N. J. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—USE OF two cows, garden, poultry, &c.; healthy locality, and short drive from Madison. For full particulars address E. T. JOHNSON, Whippany, N. J.

COTTAGES TO LET—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.; 35 minutes per Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers street. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF the most beautiful and healthy places in this State, overlooking the Mohawk Valley, about 60 acres, free from mosquitoes, fever and ague, &c.; plenty of fruit; everything first class; will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a city residence at a fair valuation; possession when desired. Address MOHAWK, box 109 Herald office.

FARM FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, a farm of 37 acres, with good dwelling and outhouses; also well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees; has a fine water front of over 600 feet, with sand beach; fine opportunities for yachtsmen; ——— also on the premises a fine brook, suitable for trout raising. Apply to A. SUDLOW, on the premises, or to A. WINANT, Rossville, S. I.

FARM TO LET—ON BROADWAY, PATERSON, N. J.—From 10 to 40 acres; good land and comfortable house. For particulars apply at 449 Canal street, New York. VAN RIPER.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., COTTAGE House and four Lots; easy terms; six minutes' walk from depot. Apply to owner, 1,472 Third avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, nine room House and some eight acres Land, Millburn, N. J. Apply on premises to WM. H. NADIN.

FOR SALE—AT ROSLYN, HOUSE AND TWO ACRES, House and eight Acres, superior Farm, 50 acres; Glen Cove, 50 acres, high, sloping land; on shore Hempstead harbor, good anchorage, several pleasant Residences to let for the summer. TERRY, 206 Front street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FRONTING ON A beautiful bay, overlooking Long Island Sound; most attractive country within 15 miles of New York; frequent communication by railroad and steamboat; unusual facilities for boating, fishing, &c.; beautiful house, with all conveniences of a first class city residence; water supply inexhaustible; grounds covered with ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; trout pond. Photograph and full particulars at office of O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEWJersey, 27 miles from the city, a fine Farm of 90 acres; highly improved; orchards of fine pears, peaches and a vineyard of 2,000 Concords, in full bearing; all the small fruits; good, substantial residence; fine stream; magnificent mountain scenery; would divide property. Address box 2,298 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—BRITANNIA WARE FACTORY AT CINcinnati, Ohio. I offer for sale all my Fixtures, Tools, Moulds and all Machinery used in the manufacture of Britannia (no Plow) ware and spoons. This is a rare chance, and will be a very profitable investment for any desirous of going into business West. This business was established 23 years ago, commands a large trade and has gained a world-wide reputation all through the West and South. The building now occupied can be rented or bought. My bad health is the only reason for selling. MARGARET HOMAN. For further particulars address HOMAN & CO., 12 and 14 East Seventh street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COSEY COTTAGE OF EIGHT Rooms; two minutes' walk from cars; graveled walks; stable, carriage house; two acres; twenty minutes ride of Long Branch; easy terms. Owner, FERGUSON, 41 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, Orange, N. J.; large modern dwelling, carriage house, about three acres land. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., the Residence lately occupied by C. S. Debost, adjoining the residence of the late J. H. Williams. Apply at 25 Mercer street, corner of Grand, New York.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL Place in New Jersey, near depot, suitable for large family or summer boarding house. Apply for two days to J. W. ROBINSON, at Crook's Hotel, 84 Chatham street, No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE HOUR IN NEW JERSEY, high, delightful views, Buildings, large, new and complete; two acres lawn, old forest trees and fruit; price only $13,000. H. B. STANTON, No. 4 Warren street.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS, FRONTING ON 152D and 153d streets, Carmansville, with a three story high stoop brick House; all improvements; good stable attached; young orchard; must be sold immediately; price $17,500; a great bargain; easy terms. HENRY J. LIPPE, 301 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIVE ACRES, WITH HOUSE barn and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit; a well of excellent water; fine location; in Rockland county, N. Y. For further particulars address JACOB BUER, 908 Eighth avenue, New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, near St. Marks Hotel, to let for six months. Inquire at No. 2 Broadway, room 10.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, 2½ STOries, tastefully furnished, 11 rooms, lot 100 by 150; stable and carriage house; $1,000 a year. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

HACKENSACK, ERIE, MIDLAND AND NORTHERN Railroads.—Country Seats, Farms and Cottages for sale, exchange and to let. Send for printed list. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HOMES AT HOLBROOK, L. I.—WHY GO WEST or South, when you can purchase farms so near the metropolis at $25 per acre, on long credit? Lots near the depot for $25; over 100 families now there; church, school, stores, post office; shoe, also rope manufactories; high location; no chills and fever; several Houses for sale

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA.

The Dutch Cabinet Movement for the Security of Private Property During War.

Reported Success of the Negotiations—Probable Settlement of a Prominent International Difficulty—The Anglo-Prussian Case in the Seine—Prince Bismarck's Position.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, March 28, 1871.

I have been informed on good authority that the Cabinet proceedings which were initiated by the government of the King of Holland some short time since, with the view of securing the assent of the other Ministries of Europe to an agreement securing the neutralization of private property at sea, has been entirely successful.

The *Nord* of this city says that a proposition "similar to that of the Dutch government was made by Austria to Prince Bismarck."

This very delicate and difficult subject has been debated by the European statesmen with the closest attention since the time of the American war. It has been negotiated more actively from the moment of the recent sinking of six British coal laden vessels in the river Siene by the Prussians, and its apparent settlement by exact executive definition is accepted as a relief by the statesmen.

Since the opening of the official discussion in this latest—the Anglo-Prussian case—it has been alleged that in every war the interests of the belligerents and the interests of neutrals are found to come into collision, and that the belligerents, who are generally suffering the burdens of war more or less through their own fault, are always endeavoring to increase the burdens which neutrals have to bear from the fault of others. The only chance which neutrals have or ever have had in this always recurring contest lies in the rigid adherence to such fixed rules as are to be found in that body of customs which is termed the law of nations. "Many violations of these may, it is said, be of very small importance in themselves, may be morally very excusable, and may be by no means a reason for strong measures on the part of the injured party; but even in such cases it is most important that we should realize clearly what the settled rule is, and that, while we excuse the act, we should do so with a clear perception that it needs excuse." This view is well illustrated in the case of the British ships lately seized and sunk in the Seine. The Prussians made reparation for the act, and the reparation was accepted. "This is right, provided it be fully understood that the compensation paid is given and accepted as reparation for an excusable violation of neutral rights."

Prince Bismarck's Definition.

The following official correspondence between the British government authorities and his Excellency Count (Prince) Bismarck develops the latest aspect of the neutral rights at sea question:—

EARL GRANVILLE TO MR. ODO RUSSELL.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1871.

Her Majesty's government learned with much satisfaction from your telegram of the 1st inst. that Count Bismarck had expressed his regret at the sinking of the British vessels in the Seine, and that he was prepared, after a proper inquiry had been instituted, to pay compensation for the damage sustained thereby, and I lost no time in instructing you by telegraph to thank him for his courteous and satisfactory communication. I should, however, wish you to lose no opportunity of pressing an early settlement of the matter, as considerable injustice would be done to the sufferers if the payment of the compensation, to which they are undoubtedly entitled, should be unduly delayed.

COUNT BISMARCK TO COUNT BERNSTORFF.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, 1871.

The report of the commander of that part of our army by which the English collier ships were sunk in the Seine has not yet arrived, but, as far as our intelligence goes, the general outline of the facts is known. You are authorized, in consequence, to say to Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, in order to avert immediate danger, were obliged to seize ships which belonged to British subjects. We admit their claim to indemnification, and shall pay to the owners the value of the ships, according to equitable estimation, without keeping them waiting for the decision of the question who is finally to be liable to them. Should it be proved that excesses have been committed which were not justified by the necessity of defence, we should regret it still more and call the guilty persons to account.

MR. ODO RUSSELL TO EARL GRANVILLE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, 1871.

MY LORD—After receiving this morning your lordship's telegram of yesterday afternoon, I called on Count Bismarck and again talked over the question of the six English colliers shot at and sunk by the Prussian authorities at Duclair. His Excellency said that he had not yet received a circumstantial account of the transaction, but he found that the law officers held that a belligerent had a full right, in self-defence, to take vessels of neutral vessels in the rivers or inland waters of the other belligerent, and that compensation to the owners was due by the vanquished Power, not by the victors. If conquering belligerents admitted the right of foreigners and neutrals to compensation for the destruction of their property in the invaded State they would open the door to new and inadmissible principles in warfare. Claims for indemnity were submitted to him daily by neutrals holding property in France which he could never admit. He valued, however, the friendship and goodwill of England too highly to accept this interpretation of the law in the present case and preferred to adopt one that would meet the wishes of her Majesty's government and give full satisfaction to the people of England. He deplored the treatment to which the masters and crews of the colliers had been subjected, according to the accounts he had read in the newspapers, and begged I would assure your lordship, with expressions of deep regret, that when the reports from the Prussian authorities had been received he would obtain the King's permission to pay any just compensation to the masters and sufferers your lordship might think right to recommend. I have, &c.,

ODO RUSSELL.

COUNT BISMARCK TO COUNT BERNSTORFF.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 25 1871.

I do myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, in pursuance of my preliminary communication of the 4th and my telegram of the 8th inst., a copy of the report from the First Army on the sinking of English ships in the Seine, near Duclair, the preparation of which has been delayed by the manifold movements of the corps concerned. Your Excellency will find therein, with the same satisfaction as myself, that the measure in question, however exceptional its nature, did not overstep the bounds of international warlike usages. The report shows that a pressing danger was at hand, and every other means of averting it was wanting; the case was, therefore, one of necessity, which, even in time of peace, may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissable, under reservation of indemnification. I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute of law, the *jus angarie*, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines thus:—That a belligerent Power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition or implements of warfare. I hope the negotiation with the owners, for which you are already authorized, will lead to an understanding as to the indemnification for the damage; if not, it would have to be submitted to an arbitrator's award. In the negotiation, also, the difference in the statements of the First army and of the English Consul at Dieppe as to the number of English ships sunk will be explained. I respectfully request your Excellency to communicate this despatch, with its enclosure, to the Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty and to be so good as to express at the same time my apology for the delay as well as my thanks to her Majesty's government for the just appreciation of the military necessity with which Lord Granville has appreended and treated this matter.

BISMARCK.

THE PETTICOATED PHYSICIANS.

Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College.

The annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary was held last evening in the hall of the Union League Club, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The hall was filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience, Professor Samuel Willott presiding. Mr. Mahlon Sands having been introduced said he had been asked by his colleagues of the Board of Trustees to say a few words on their behalf, to explain the objects and operations of the institution, and to give an idea of the progress that has been made in securing public recognition of the propriety of employing women as physicians and of the fitness of women for the work. There were good reasons why women should be physicians. In certain branches of medicine, like the diseases of women and children, all the proprieties were on the side of women practitioners. Moreover, women were naturally more sympathetic, more unselfish and devoted than men. They were better nurses and had a quicker perception of the needs of a patient. They had also a more graceful and tender way of relieving suffering than any man physician would venture to claim. But all these considerations should be dismissed at once as of no weight in the argument for women physicians, unless, in addition to them, women could be shown to possess solid attainments, experience and culture. It was to impart these most necessary qualifications that the institution had been established. In the college women could acquire a sound and thorough education in medicine as could be obtained in any medical college in this city, and the infirmary gave them the experience of disease, &c. Degrees were then conferred upon Miss Annie A. Ascoli, of New York; Miss Mary Ann Wattles, of Kansas; Miss Ellen F. Hammond, of Connecticut. Speeches were subsequently delivered by Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., and Judge Daly, and were followed by a valedictory by Miss M. A. Wattles.

THE WALLABOUT MYSTERY.

A Midnight Verdict.

Coroner Whitehill and jury concluded an inquisition shortly before twelve o'clock last night in the case of Edward L. Conklin, whose body was found in the Wallabout on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. The jury arrived at the conclusion that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning, but no evidence of that fact was elicited from any of the army of witnesses brought to the stand by the Coroner and officer Keyes.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Something fresh, something new, something distinct from the play dismissed, is the rule at this house in the play introduced. Thus, in "Jesebel"—think of that as the title of a melodramatic comedy, fresh from the mint of Boucicault!—we had from Mr. Daly last night something as different from "Saratoga" as "Frou-Frou" is from the "Grand Duchesse." And the large audience present had only one complaint to make—that the story is compressed into three acts, instead of being expanded into five. The plot would certainly justify the expansion, for look at the materials:—The wife of Ahab was not a very desirable acquisition to the domestic circle, to judge from the opinion of the prophet Elias, and few will be found to lament over the fate which overtook her at the hands of the ungallant Jehu. Boucicault's heroine is not quite as bad, thanks to Mr. Daly's fancy style of treatment, but exhibits decided symptoms of humanity. The story is simply this:—Jesebel (French for Jezabel) is a Mexican adventuress (Miss Clara Morris) who becomes the attendant of a lady *en route* for Europe to marry a certain young man of noble birth, named George D'Artigues, of Bordeaux (Mr. Harkins). On the passage the ship is wrecked, and all on board are supposed to be lost with the exception of this young Mexican girl, in whose veins Indian blood predominates. The trunks and baggage of the betrothed of D'Artigues are washed ashore, and Jesebel claims them and her name. The first act opens in Bordeaux, with Jesebel as Mme. D'Artigues. Here she meets a former lover, and, wearied of her deception of her husband, she resolves to fly with this lover to America. Her husband discovers this plan, challenges and kills her lover. He also surprises her in the attempt to poison him, and, by the advice of a friend (Mr. Parkes), feigns death in order to rid himself of her. She leaves France forever, and appears in the next act as an adventuress and beautiful gambler in Brazil. Here Mr. Lewis is introduced as an itinerant, good-natured Mexican of the average type, and, by the story he tells his landlady (Miss Claxton) it appears that he is the first husband of Jesebel, who was hanged at her instance in Mexico, but not efficiently so. Hence his turning up again. After him comes a certain Captain Breitman (Mr. Davidge), who has been fighting a number of duels in behalf of one Madame D'Artigues, lately arrived in South America, and whose reputation has been severely handled on all sides. He supposed that it is his niece, Margaret Breitman (Miss Linda Dietz), who was D'Artigues' first love, and who became his wife after Jesebel's exile. He meets the latter, and explains to her the mistake he was laboring under in supposing her to be D'Artigues' wife. She discovers for the first time that her husband (No. 2) is alive, and through a spirit of revenge she tracks him to his home in a Swiss *châlet* at the foot of the Alps. Here she confronts him and his wife. Margaret is in despair, until Cristol turns up and claims Jesebel as being his own, true, original bride. The character of Jesebel is strong and gloomy, unrelieved by a single impulse of the tender passion. It is like the Medea or Nemesis of the classical drama in this respect. Mr. Harkins, as the Count D'Artigues, made much of the comparatively light and easy task assigned to him; Mr. Parkes, as his friend Ravel, is equal to the occasion, which is not very exacting; Mr. Davidge, as Captain Breitman, is the mellow and genial "old salt," who redeems half the atrocities of ship captains on the high seas; Lewis, as Cristol, the bigamist, is the laughing philosopher and ladies' man, who believes in a light heart and a stout pair of Mexican breeches; De Vere, as Palma, the Mexican vagrant, turns out a practical man of business, looking to number one, and does it with the coolness of a bravo who can only be frightened by a ghost. Miss Clara Morris, as the leading heroine of the story, has enough to do to test her quality, and does it so admirably as to prove from the beginning to the end that she is a most admirable actress. She makes quite a feature in dramatic excellence of this character. Miss Linda Dietz, as the devoted young wife, acquits herself so charmingly that we could wish she had more to say and to do. Lucele, as rendered by Miss Claxton, is good, and Gertrude (Miss Mortimer) plays the ghost trick with Cristol very neatly. The play is handsomely mounted, the tropical scene in South America is particularly beautiful, and the costumes are rich and varied as the zones covered by this melo-dramatic or semi-tragical comedy. Altogether the play, admitting its events as probabilities, is so agreeable that we are sorry that even Jesebel at the close should be left out in the cold. We guess that it will be repeated for a good many nights to come.

OLYMPIC—"HORIZON."—Mr. Daly's play is now in complete running order and presents far more interest than when we spoke of it on the first night of its production. It is indeed a very interesting picture, or rather series of lifelike pictures, of American frontier life and of that indescribable maelstrom of the metropolis. Although not constructed on those time-honored principles which are regarded by many as the foundations of all dramatic writing, it is probably more consonant with the ideas of theatre goers of the present day. Critics may form elaborate theories as to what the exact method of dramatic writing consists of, but the public require something very different from the fashions of bygone days. The stage must represent Nature in those forms in which she is familiar to American eyes in order to please our public. Mr. Daly has happily hit upon this idea, and in "Horizon" he introduces in an ingenious and effective manner those phases of American life which are the most interesting. The lobbyist, Fox; the gambler, Mortimer; the West Point cadet, Conway; the travelled Englishman, Teesdale; the belle of the lobby, Miss Harland; the flower of the prairie, Miss Agnes Ethel; the Indian chief, Mr. Wheatleigh; the Irish emigrant, the heathen Chinee, the fifteenth amendment, the Vigilance Committee and the ever-changing kaleidoscope of American frontier life, are all faithfully photographed by him. The tableaux display the stage skill of an experienced hand. The panorama of the wood, behind which the flatboat moves on the river, is one of the most interesting scenes on the stage. When the boat is lost to view and the Indians are creeping through the brushwood or gliding behind the trees to surprise the wayfarers, the tones of Miss Harland's voice in Opertie's beautiful song, "Dreaming Eyes," have a singular charm. The drawing room scene in the first act and the Indian encampment are exquisite models of stage art and worthy of Mr. Hayes' brush. Miss Ethel, Miss Harland, Mrs. and Miss Yeamans and Messrs. Mortimer, Fox, Wheatleigh, Studley and Pope, have made their respective parts as lifelike as possible. Mr. Hart Conway is the only exception to the general excellence of the cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The spacious and splendid hall of the Grand Opera House was crowded last night to its utmost capacity on occasion of the revival of "La Grande Duchesse," with new scenery, dresses and decorations. Mlle. Aimée, in the title *rôle*, which she has sustained upwards of 370 times in the theatres of France and Brazil, gave a sparkling freshness to it which it has never worn on the New York stage since the disappearance of Mlle. Tostée. On the famous and familiar airs of "Le Sabre de Mon Pere" and "Dites-lui" she conferred a new lease of life and popularity, by the *verve* and the *finesse* with which she sang and acted. M. Gaussins added to his recognized claims as an actor of consummate taste and skill by the decided originality of his rendition of the *rôle* of Fritz. Mr. Edgard was an excellent Baron Puck, and, although neither M. Legros nor any one else can hope to replace M. Le Duc, M. Duchesne, the "real original" General Boum, by flashes of his old fire, carried us all back to the early palmy days of *opera bouffe* in New York. The "incidental ballet" was favorably received, notwithstanding that there was somewhat too much of a good thing in its proper place. The complete success of the reproduction of "La Grande Duchesse" is an augury of the success that might now be safely predicted for the reproduction of "La Belle Hélene" and of "La Vie Parisienne," the most rattling, exciting and brilliant of Offenbach's works. To-morrow evening "Les Georgiennes" will be presented for the twenty-first time. On Thursday evening Mlle. Aimée and the entire company will appear in "La Péricholé," on occasion of the benefit of Mr. James W. Morrissey, of the box office, who, like the Vicar of Bray, has held office faithfully and to the great satisfaction of the public, under all the successive administrations of the Grand Opera House. Give him a bumper.

MR. WILLIAM CRESWICK, for many years proprietor of Surrey theatre, in London, and an actor of the "old school" (so called) of great reputation, will appear on Easter Monday at the Fourteenth Street theatre in the part which he originally played in "Nobody's Child," a sensational drama by Watt Phillips. Miss Laura Keene, who has taken that theatre, will act with Mr. Creswick. During the course of his engagement he will doubtless appear in character in the standard plays with which he is identified. Mr. Creswick, it will be remembered, arrived in this country several months ago.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

The End of the Murray Tragedy—Loss of the Lehigh Railroad—Arrival of the Nilsson Concert Troupe.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1871.

The mother and sister of John H. Murray, the wife murderer and suicide, left for New York to-day with his remains. The body of Murray's wife will be placed in a receiving vault in this city until her parents can be heard from and their wishes known.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company leased their railroad to the Central Railroad of New Jersey by a stock vote at a special meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms to-day.

Miss Nilsson, Strakosch and Brignoli arrived this afternoon. There will be but one concert given in Philadelphia, and not two, as previously announced.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Commissioners at the White House—Synopsis of the Report Agreed Upon—Annexation Given the Cold Shoulder.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

The St. Domingo Commissioners called upon the President to-day and spent some time in an informal conversation concerning their visit to the island. Their report, which is nearly finished, will be submitted to the President to-morrow, and it is understood it will be sent to Congress on Thursday. The Commissioners, or at least two of them, contemplated spending a couple of weeks here in elaborating their report, but the report prefaced by Old Ben Wade gives all the facts as called for by the resolution of Congress under which the Commission was appointed. Wade is the guest of Senator Chandler, and Dr. Howe and Professor White are at the Arlington. The President has invited the Commissioners to dine with him on Thursday.

Pending the presentation of their report the members of the Commission are disposed to be very reticent upon the subject of annexation. Old Ben Wade is in favor of annexation, as he has always been, but the other members of the Commission are not so pronounced in their opinions. One of the Commissioners said to-night that if the country expected the report of the Commission to be an argument in favor of annexation it would be disappointed. Less attention is paid to that subject in the report than to any other connected with the business of the Commission.

Synopsis of the Report Agreed Upon by the St. Domingo Commissioners—Baez the Legitimate President of Dominica—The People Anxious for Annexation—Products of the Island—The Public Debt.

[From the Boston Advertiser, March 28.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1871.

The report of the St. Domingo Commissioners is substantially ready, but several portions referring to the debt, treaties and health of the island are not fully drawn up. It will make about four columns of this paper. All three Commissioners will sign it unless some unexpected disagreement occurs on the points named.

The report opens with a brief outline of the manner in which the work was done and the parts of the island visited. A full account of the form of government is given, followed by reference to a long series of revolutions and dissensions approaching that character, and this condition of affairs is given as the explanation of more summary measures than could be otherwise tolerated in constitutional governments. The Dominican government was found in full operation and exercising every legitimate function. The government and Baez are in full and peaceable possession of all parts of the republic excepting the Haytien border, which is disturbed by revolutionary leaders, assisted by Haytiens. Baez enjoys the respect of the great majority of the population, and has four times accepted the position of chief magistrate. It is a remarkable fact that the President, Cabinet, Legislature and judiciary are in favor of laying down their power in favor of the United States. The constant commotion of several years has completely paralyzed industrial pursuits, and the resources of the republic have so diminished that it cannot pay its expenses, and the confidence of the people could alone have preserved its existence. Cabral occupies three or four mountain villages, and, with a small force, has been able to disturb a considerable district for a long time, though he has few Dominican followers. Luperon has lately created disturbances in the north of the island, but it could not be discovered that either of these leaders had a flag or organized government, even in form. Incessant trouble from such leaders led the population to agree to the Spanish occupation, but the harshness of the rule of Spain, the folly of many measures adopted and a fear of re-enslavement, led to the driving of the Spaniards from the island. The population is fixed at 150,000. Many of its richest portions are uninhabited. The people had generally heard of the question of annexation in all parts of the island and it had been widely discussed, and everywhere there was nearly a unanimous feeling that peace and tranquillity could come only from annexation. The greater friendship for the United States than for other Powers is due largely to colonies which went out to the island years ago. The people seem more unanimous for annexation than the Commission has known any people to be upon any great political question. An exceedingly small portion is opposed to annexation, and these are chiefly traders or agents of foreign houses whose business would suffer by the change. The Commission and all connected with it travelled in all parts of the island without guard or weapon and in perfect safety. The physical, mental and moral condition was found much better than was anticipated. The population is almost wholly of mixed blood in every conceivable degree. The cultivated and educated, such as the officials, compare well with the same class in other countries, and the uneducated appear as well as the same class elsewhere. There is an entire absence of all prejudice of race or color. They appear exceptional and polite, kind and hospitable. High crimes, according to the statements of their judges, are nearly unknown. All are Roman Catholics, except the American emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society in 1824. They live among the Roman Catholics in peace and harmony. The people are poor and live in cheap dwellings, but in the country all have as much land as they desire to cultivate, and they are not averse to work when certain of a return. There are few schools, and the great mass of the people are uneducated, but show a strong desire to learn. The resources of the country are vast and various and capable of great increase. Iron ore is abundant, and possibly available for manufacture of pig iron. Copper ores are of a fair degree, but mines have not been extensively opened. The reported coal of Samana is only lignite, and of little value as fuel. Little is known of the gold regions. The salt deposits are extensive and valuable. Considerable space is devoted to setting forth the richness of the soil and the variety of the tropical productions and those of the temperate regions found in the uplands. The island is represented as generally healthy, but acclimating is necessary. This part of the report is not finished. Earthquakes are not frequent. In autumn hurricanes are.

The public debt statement is to be compared with later data received by the Commission, to see if they have been furnished with the correct figures. As now made up the debt is in round numbers $1,400,000. Additional pending claims, $204,000, inclusive of $70,000 by President Baez for personal property destroyed in the Spanish war, and under the first head is $600,000 for back salaries. The total is given at $1,556,000. The official statement of the receipts of the government for 1870 shows a total of $770,000, and one of items is for import dues alone over $660,000. The Commission find no foundation for the statement that Dominica is bound to Hayti for the indemnity sum to France.

No treaties of any consequence exist between Dominica and other Powers. The only settled boundary between Hayti and St. Domingo is the old Spanish and French line of 1777. When the Haytiens were driven out of the east part of the island there remained of disputed territory a considerable extent east of the old boundary. This is still in dispute. Of this the Haytiens have held in practically constant control the towns of San Rafael, San Miguel and Las Caobas. The Banica valley, east of these, and the Neyba district have been alternately overrun by both parties. The claim of Hayti to the boundary of the Geffrard map, which is the meridian through Alta Vela, is regarded as preposterous. The extent of territory within the old boundary of 1777 is found by new and careful computation to be 22,212 square miles. The portion thus referred to as having been mainly in Haytien occupancy is about 10,000 square miles. The history of the grants and concessions given by the Commission are about the same as already widely published in the Northern papers. The report is very strong in condemnation of the stories that government officials of the United States have been privately interested in them. The Dominican government was found willing to agree to the terms of the treaty once concluded but not ratified, and for the only change think it fair that, on account of the great and unexpected expense of the government attending the delay, that the rent paid for Samana and now due be not deducted in the final settlement. It was also agreed by Dominica that one-fifth of the public lands should be set aside for school purposes, provided the United States would grant 300 acres for an agricultural college.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

At an early hour yesterday morning, while officer Kennedy, of the Twenty-second precinct, was patrolling his beat, his attention was attracted by a noise in the grocery store of Messrs. Hunter & Co., corner of Forty-fourth street and Seventh avenue. He found a door in the rear hall open and went in. As he did so a pistol shot was fired at him, but missed. The officer returned the fire, and immediately he saw two men rush out from behind the counter and escape out of the door. He pursued and arrested one of them, Michael Martin, who was committed for examination in the Yorkville Police Court, by Justice McGuire, yesterday.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN JERSEY.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday an occurrence of a most fruitful description took place in Newark, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Orange street canal bridge. Theodore Hartman, brakeman on the Dover freight train, while passing from one car to another, fell through. When the train was stopped, a few moments afterwards, the head of the unfortunate man was picked up some eight or ten feet off from the body. The latter was also mutilated in a shocking manner. Deceased lived on Jersey City Heights, where he leaves a wife and three children. The Essex County Physician made the usual investigation and granted a certificate of burial.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

A grand choral festival will be held this evening at Association Hall for the benefit of the French and German children made orphans by the war, under the direction of Mr. Newcomb.

FIRES.

Fire in Cazenovia, N. Y.

CAZENOVIA, March 28, 1871.

A fire here, last night, destroyed property belonging to H. Tenevck and C. Weaver & Son, amounting to about $10,000; insured for $5,500. Mr. Weaver's loss is $5,500; insured for $3,000.

Burning of a Business Block in Batesville, Ark.—Loss $50,000.

MEMPHIS, March 28, 1871.

A special despatch from Batesville, Miss., says a block of business houses on the west side of the railroad depot were burned last night. The principal sufferers are:—S. Lever, two fine buildings; P. Sallstone, two storehouses; S. D. Powell, books, &c.; Greenwald and Perkins & Jones. The total loss will reach $50,000; insurance small.

Steamboat Burned at New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 28, 1871.

A private despatch from New Orleans says the steamer Belle of Alton was burned at Algiers this morning. She was owned by the St. Louis and Alton Packet Company. She was valued at $50,000 to $60,000, and insured in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Petersburg companies for $35,000 to $40,000.

Burning of a Varnish Factory in Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, March 28, 1871.

A fire in Cambridge to-day destroyed one of the buildings of Valentine's Japan varnish manufactory, containing 7,000 gallons of varnish, valued at five dollars a gallon. The total loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance $10,000.

The Halifax Fire Insurances.

HALIFAX, March 28, 1871.

In the Sunday fire the following offices lose:—The Guardian, $16,000; Ætna, $20,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $42,000. Last night the sugar house of H. G. Hill was consumed by fire. Loss about $4,000.

CRIME IN ARKANSAS.

A Family Tragedy—Wife Murder and Suicide—Shot on the Highway.

MEMPHIS, March 28, 1871.

On Thursday last, near Fayetteville, Ark., a man named Rowland murdered his wife and babe and then blew out his brains. They had been separated for some time, and he called to see his wife at her sister's residence, where she was staying, and asked her to take a walk with him. She took the child with her, and in a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard, and Rowland and his wife and child were found weltering in their blood.

William Dodd, of Woodruff county, Ark., was shot and killed on Sunday last by three men, named Rainey, Jackson and Day, who met him in the woods and shot him down. They allege that Dodd had threatened their lives.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 91½; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 89. Erie Railway shares, 18⅝; Illinois Centrals, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

There have arrived from America, bark Flora, with 1,407 bales of cotton, and the steamer Aleppo, with 286 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 24th inst. have been 13,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, March 28.—The market for varns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—P. M.—Wheat, 12s. per cental for California white. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, of which 1,000 were American. The market is dull.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 28.—Common rosin, 6s. 9d. a 7s. per cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum, 47½f. for standard white.

THE LAKES NAVIGATION AGAIN INTERRUPTED.

PORT COLBORNE, March 28, 1871.

The schooner D. Ferguson, from Toledo for Buffalo, arrived here, having been unable to get through the ice below Point Abino. The schooner Collins left here at noon for Toledo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 49 | Moon sets...morn 1 56
Sun sets..... 6 21 | High water.morn 1 54

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Nevada	Mar 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Washington	April 1	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	April 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hermann	April 1	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of Limerick	April 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	April 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	April 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	April 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	April 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	April 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	April 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	April 22	Havre	58 Broadway.
Minnesota	April 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Green, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.
Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lemaire, Havre—George Mackenzie.
Steamship Thuringia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship San Pelayo (Sp), Aetaza, Havana—Fred C Schmidt.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Parker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Emily B Souder, Crowell, Boston—Frederic Baker.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.
Bark Glenfruin (Br), Bell, Falmouth for orders—Henry & Parker.
Bark Daniel Draper (Ital), Bottone, Palermo—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Geo de Zaldo, Miller, Sagua la Grande—Waydell & Co.
Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados—H Trowbridge & Sons.
Bark Rialto (Br), Smith, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Brig Xanthus, Bennek, Cronstadt—G F Bulley.
Brig Africana, Vesovich, Genoa and Gibraltar—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Oliver (Br), Bornholm, Cape Hayti—R Murray, Jr.
Schr H H Thompson, Stephens, Gonaives—A Abbott.
Schr Fred Smith, Smith, Trinidad de Cuba—H W Loud & Co.
Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown and Port Bluff—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Mail, Shelly, Petersburg, Va—S L Merchant & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Norfolk, Va—C D Staples & Co.
Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, DC—Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Thos Clyde, Cain, Philadelphia—J M Linnard.
Schr Sylvan, Clifford, King's Ferry—Walsh, Field & Way.
Schr J S Freeman, Carpenter, New Haven—Backett & Bro.
Schr George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Oceanic (Br), Murray, Liverpool March 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse and 64 passengers, to J H Sparks. Experienced strong W winds, with heavy head sea the entire passage. 120, lat 40 41 N, lon 47 41 W, from 11 A M to 5:30 P M, passed a large number of icebergs; also a large quantity of field ice, extending 40 to 50 miles. 27th, lat 41, lon 55 47, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound east.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br), Phillips, Liverpool March 11 via Halifax 25th, with mdse and 100 passengers, to John G Dale.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah March 25, with mdse and passengers, to E Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 25, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 25, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship Feodul Wolmar, Brown, Bordeaux 37 days, with rodes to E E Morgan's Sons. Had variable weather. The D W is anchored on the bar.

Ship Steinbolt, Holmes, San Francisco Oct 14 via Valparaiso Jan 7, with mdse, to Sutton & Co—vessel to Lawrence, Gibbs & Co. Had light winds up to 27th inst; passed Cape Horn Jan 28, and crossed the Equator March 8.

Bark Ayder (Nor), Tobiesen, Newport 54 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. March 19, lat 25 34, lon 66 45 W, spoke brig Thos Farrell (of New Haven), bound south; was 4 days east of Bermuda.

Bark Annie Richmond (Br), Sharp, Bristol, E, 43 days, with railway iron, to Geo F Bailey. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Giuseppina (Ital), Cattiano, Cette Feb 1, with wine, &c, to Jas Robinson & Co. Had fine weather to the Gulf; from thence strong westerly winds.

Bark Invidia (Ital), Cabero, Castellamare 38 days, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Feb 27; first part of the passage fine weather, latter part rough.

Bark Rebecca Cumana, Lionegno, Trieste Dec 29, with fruit, to Wardell & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 11. The R C is anchored on the bar.

Bark Charles Tottie (Swed), Triela, Messina, 34 days, with fruit, to Baring Bros—vessel to master. Had fine weather; Feb 28, lat 34 46 N, lon 24 16 W, signalled an English ship showing 3d distinguishing pendant No 3,723, from Gibraltar for New York; has been 5 days north of Hatteras. The Charles Tottie is anchored on the bar.

Bark Henry Burk (of Sharpsport), Nichols, Buenos Ayres 54 days, with wool and hides, to order—vessel to Carter & Barnes. Crossed the Equator March 7, in lon 41; had fine variable weather up to lat 30, thence light N winds. The H B is anchored on the bar.

Barn Gazelle (of New Haven), Block, Demerara 17 days, via Barbados 14 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge & Sons. Had fine weather. March 24, lat 35 49, lon 72, spoke brig Onalaska, hence for Matanzas.

Bark Carlton (of Boston), Frost, Matanzas 11 days, with molasses to the Long Island Sugar Refining Co—vessel to Frost, Son & Co. Was 3 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW winds. The C is anchored on the bar.

Brig Silas N Martin (of Castine), Brown, Demerara 15 days, with sugar, &c, to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 5 days north of Hatteras, with strong W gales.

Brig Salve (Br), Johnson, Havana 12 days, with sugar, to Pomeroy, Morrill & Cushman. Had some rough weather; 5 days north of Hatteras. The S is anchored on the bar.

Schr A Heaton, Farrell, Messina, 52 days, with fruit, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co, vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Passed Gibraltar Feb 23; had strong W gales in the Mediterranean, fine weather in the Atlantic. The A H is anchored on the bar.

Schr Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo 16 days, with hides, sarsaparilla and Brazil wood, to Eggers & Heinlein. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N and NE gales.

Schr Emma (of Georgetown, SC), Anthony, Barbados 19 days, with molasses to T T & F A Dwight & Co—vessel to master. Had heavy northerly and easterly winds the entire passage; 9 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Esther, Brandtberg, Aquin 14 days, with coffee and logwood to Morrison & Barlow—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW winds.

Schr Guthrie (US), Wright, Charleston 7 days, in ballast, to the US Lighthouse Department.

RETURNED—Schr H F Baker, Kelley, hence 25th inst for Mobile. 26th, 20 miles S of Barnegat, encountered a severe squall from SE; split foresail and mainboom. Returned for repairs.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Rhone (Br), McDougall, Bilboa Feb 13 for New York, with mdse, to J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Muskee, Phillips, Portland for New York.
Schr James E Moore, Nickerson, Boston for New York.
Schr Mary E Wentcott, Gansey, Fall River for New York.
Schr Blackstone, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Pel S C Vought, Hallock, Providence for New York.
Schr White Wing, Hall, Westerly for New York.
Schr John Stockham, Bright, Bristol for Baltimore.
Schr Rightaway, Milford, Connecticut River for New

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 WEST 49TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist at washing; can come well recommended from last employer.

11 UNION COURT, REAR OF UNIVERSITY PLACE, third floor.—A Scotch cook in a private family; perfectly under hands her business; has good city references; no objection to the country.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, good baker; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

25 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can bake. Call for two days.

52 SPRING ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS MEAT or pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant; best references.

622 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; is agreeable; good city reference. Call for one day.

95 4TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; country preferred; references given. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, front room.—As first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, pastry and creams; good city reference.

106 WEST 44TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—Two young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands the business in its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to a first class boarding house; no objection to the country; good city references.

111 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat, good plain cook and pastry; is a good cook and first class washer and ironer; city or country; best city references. Iven.

116 AV. C, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS., SECOND floor.—A young girl to cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; or as seamstress; references.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., first floor.—A French woman as first class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches. Good references.

121 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as cook; understands English, French and American cooking in all its branches and is capable of doing the marketing; four years' reference from last place.

122 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; is willing to make herself generally useful; city or country; reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; no objection to a private boarding house or a Spanish family; best city references required.

126 CLINTON PLACE, IN THE STORE.—A FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references; no objections to a first class boarding house.

128 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small family.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; willing to go a short distance in the country; city reference. Call in the store.

130 WEST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid, no objection to assist with other washing or waiting; both good reference. Call for one day.

130 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; city references given; none but good families need apply.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; wish to assist with the washing; an excellent baker; best city reference from last employer. Call for two days.

133 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman as cook in a restaurant or boarding house.

134 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country.

144 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

145 WEST 42ND ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family or to do general housework; good city reference.

147 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook in a private family; is fully competent; best city references.

147 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with washing, or to do general housework; best city references from her last place.

147 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class plain cook in a private family; would assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place.

149 WEST 4TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a hotel, club house, restaurant or large boarding house; fully understands her business as I can take full charge of the kitchen; understands all kinds of cooking, French, German or American style; best city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking; good city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family; good city reference.

156 EAST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; good reference if required. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR back room.—A good cook, who is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; private family preferred; good city reference.

165 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS willing to assist with the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

172 WEST 11TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Situation wanted for a young woman as good plain cook and washer and ironer.

173 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOman to cook, wash and iron and do general housework; good references.

181 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; good city reference; no objection to a private boarding house.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—AS THOrough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing and go to the country with a family; city reference.

207 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; no washing.

212 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to do chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

213 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

217 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; best city reference from last place.

218 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call or address.

225 EAST 2ND ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK, SOUTH No. 9.—A respectable woman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference. Call for two days.

225 WEST 16TH ST.—AS EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK; will assist with the washing; unexceptionable city reference.

226 CHRYSTIE ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—An English woman as cook, washer and ironer; would prefer to live where she can do with one servant, with either English or Americans; not long in the country. Call from 9 to 6.

236 WEST 34TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, LATEly from England, in a private family; will assist with the washing; good reference.

237 WEST 41ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands English and American cooking; good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to the country; good references.

239 EAST 56TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Call for two days.

239 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG COMPETENT woman as first class cook and to assist with the washing; city or country; best city reference.

241 EAST 37TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A FIRST class cook; no objection to the coarse washing; best city reference.

245 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid; good city references.

246 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family.

247 WEST 30TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer or to do housework in a small family; good city private reference.

250 WEST 22ND ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city or country. Call on Saturday or Monday.

250 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference.

253 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference; no objection to do a little chamberwork or waiting.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer and excellent baker; good city references. Call two days.

2011 GOUVERNEUR ST., IN THE REAR, BASEMENT.—A respectable Scotch woman as good plain cook; is a first class baker of bread; city or country.

296 4TH AV., AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, or to do the work of a small family; excellent references.

305 EAST 3RD ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK OR [illegible]

Chambermaids, &c.

8 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE person as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen at her present place.

23 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

30 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork.

43 EAST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

102 EAST 17TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

109 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing in a private family; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer; three years' city reference from last place.

109 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can do work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; three years' city reference from last place.

111 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; three years' best city reference from last employer.

118 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

122 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewer; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 1.—A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to take care of growing children; best city reference from last place.

131 AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman as chambermaid or to do general housework; good city reference.

131 WEST 13TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse; would make herself generally useful; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to mind children; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

136 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7TH AV.—A respectable girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; unexceptionable city reference from last employer.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference.

141 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; best city reference.

147 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do sewing; has the best city reference from her last place.

151 EAST 3RD ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as chambermaid and the other as waitress, or to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

151 EAST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place.

151 EAST 2ND ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., first floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and wa tress and to assist with the washing. Good reference from last place.

154 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist in washing; excellent reference.

154 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; unquestionable reference.

155 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has four years' city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

158 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

158 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do fine washing; good city reference.

160 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit; or to assist with children.

160 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND THIRD AVS.—A respectable young woman as first class chambermaid and waiter would attend an elderly or invalid lady; has a thorough knowledge of fashionable dressing; best city reference. Call or address M. G.

203 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 3RD AND 4TH streets.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references given from her last place.

[illegible] WEST 23D ST., BACK ROOM.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork or assist in washing; prefers an office; city reference.

211 WEST 45TH ST.—TO DO UPSTAIRS WORK IN A private family; good reference. Call from 9 to 1 o'clock for one week.

213 5TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

[illegible] WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and make herself useful in the washing.

241 WEST 3RD ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would be useful generally; city or country.

243 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good city references.

246 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place.

249 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork or sewing; good city reference.

251 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMbermaid and waiting; fine reference.

254 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; prefers to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has four years' city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

[illegible] WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; prefers to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good city reference.

[illegible] WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to do chamberwork; good city reference.

[illegible] EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place.

[illegible] WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

[illegible] WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chambermaid and waiting; fine reference.

[illegible] WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

[illegible] WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, good fitter and cutter, desires work by the day. Call on or address M. W., 231 West 14th st.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE engagements by the day or to take work to her home. Address immediately M. N., dressmaker, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND STYLISH TRIMmer wants a permanent situation; is a first class Dobbs'ss and French lady; is the first class hatter; is the finest trimmer; can speak the English and German tongues; no objection to go south. Address FLORANTINE, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

308 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; good reference.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid.

326 HENRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as first class chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; two years and nine months' reference from last place.

327 EAST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best reference.

336 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; city reference. Call for one day.

337 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

348 EAST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

362 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid; very good reference from present place.

385 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing. Apply at Mrs. MADDEN'S.

387 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference.

404 WEST 33TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress. Address.

412 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

427 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, first floor, room No. 1.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city preferred; has good city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

427 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR THE DEPOT, REAR house.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, or to take care of children in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

431 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 12.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call for three days.

439 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain seamstress and to mind children in a private family.

442 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing; no objection to city or country; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

446 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; two years' city reference from last place.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family.

452 WEST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and children's nurse in a respectable family.

457 WEST 2ND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

458 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent city reference.

488 [illegible] 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

581 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing; good city reference.

641 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and take care of growing children; no objection to the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family.

CORNER OF NOBLE AND WASHINGTON STS., Greenpoint.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' first class reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork; best city reference; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; Staten Island preferred for the summer.

35 WEST 44TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A RESpectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit all kinds of dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to do light chamberwork.

53 WEST 13TH ST.—A PERSON WHO THORO' GHLY understands her business as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with dressmaking; will do [illegible] best city reference given.

103 WEST 44TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, going out by the day, wishes a few more engagements; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly.

116 EAST 22D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and trim in the latest style; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Ring the fourth bell.

138 PEARL ST., NEAR SANDS, BROOKLYN.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit; would assist with light upstairs work if required.

141 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS COMPEtent dressmaker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; best references given.

144 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Call or address for two days.

145 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and sewing on a sewing machine, and would be willing to assist with light chamberwork or to assist in a nursery; has the best reference from her last place.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objections to travel; good references.

215 EAST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the day in families, either with or without a machine; good reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

215 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A dressmaker of many years' experience wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address or call on Mrs. ARNOLD.

232 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; is a first class operator; has best city reference; no objection to the country.

239 WEST 17TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker to go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can be well recommended.

248 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to go out to sew by the day in private families; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three different machines. Call or address.

311 WEST 44TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands cutting and fitting; will go a short distance in the country.

329 EAST 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH dressmaker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day.

337 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Spring and Summer Suits, $6 and upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $7 [illegible] children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address. Mrs. MAXWELL.

352 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO go out by the day in private families; can do all kinds of plain sewing; would take machine if required. Call on or address N. H., ring the bell, and not at the store.

417 WEST 23D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker desires a few engagements out by the day; having been engaged as forewoman in one of the first class dressmaking establishments of this city, has all the latest styles and patterns. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

417 WEST 23D ST.—DRESSMAKING.—ONE OF THE most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns. Refers to many of the leading families of this city and Brooklyn. Call on or address Mrs. H. G. S.

422 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

463 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first class seamstress and chambermaid; good city reference and can be highly recommended by her last employer.

490 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as seamstress; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady.

519 GRAND ST.—A PROTESTANT, WHO IS COMpetent as seamstress. Apply for two days.

629 6TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a private family; understands machines; best city reference.

646 6TH AV., BETWEEN 23RD AND 24TH STS.—AS dressmaker; by the day or week; perfect on the machine; will go therefor with a lady.

814 7TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—A NORWEGIAN Protestant girl who is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; for family sewing and generally to be useful to private families as seamstress, by the day or week.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, good fitter and cutter, desires work by the day. Call on or address M. W., 231 West 14th st.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE engagements by the day or to take work to her home. Address immediately M. N., dressmaker, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

2D AV., TWO DOORS FROM 119TH ST., HARLEM, SECOND floor, front room, over liquor store.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family. Call from 10 to 4 for two days.

45 ESSEX ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home.

68 WEST 43D ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 4.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer.

88 MORTON ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENwich.—A respectable girl in a small private family to do general housework; city reference.

120 LAURENS ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call for two days.

139 MOTT ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; not afraid of work.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl to do housework. Good city references.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to do general housework in a small family, city or country; good city references.

199 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; city reference. Call for two days.

201 6TH ST., 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL of first class character to do general housework. Call for two days.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

228 1ST AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or up stairs work; good reference from last employer.

245 WEST 23D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best city references. Call or address.

250 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., basement door.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging.

313 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; best city reference. Call for two days.

314 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

396 9TH ST., CORNER OF AV. C, FIRST FLOOR.—A married woman to do housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a home, with the privilege of having a child with her, three years old; no objection to a boarding house; the best city reference can be given.

409 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

444 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do housework in a small private family; good city reference if required.

457 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework or kitchenwork; not afraid of work.

466 3D ST., SHOE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

491 WEST 23D ST.—A TIDY GIRL WANTED TO DO general housework; must be a good cook washer and ironer and have city reference. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M.

743 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., second floor.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

806 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

1,445 3D AV., ENTRANCE ON 30TH ST.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

51 PIKE ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT encumbrance, as housekeeper in a widower's family; has a perfect knowledge of children; is a good sewer and will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; good city reference. Address.

74 DEGRAW ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AN AMErican lady as housekeeper; widower preferred; no objection to children; city or country. Call on or address Mrs. L. S.

89 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—THE WIDOW OF A lawyer, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or first class hotel; best reference. Address Mrs. BACON.

155 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper, or to nurse an invalid; four years' reference from last place. Call on or address for one week L. H., as above.

225 EAST 29TH ST.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, with good reference, as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid; no objection to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

237 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as working housekeeper; thoroughly understands the management of a house; would go as cook and housekeeper; good reference.

265 WEST 38TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a house. Call for three days.

302 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE SMART YOUNG German lady as housekeeper; [illegible]

631 3D AV., IN THE CIGAR STORE.—A SWEDISH lady, without children, to take charge of a house; references given. Mrs. H. G.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; references exchanged. Address E. L. M., Brooklyn Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER WANTS TO make an engagement for the season in a summer hotel; best references. Address HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, box 171 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD like to make arrangements to take charge of a hotel for the summer; well experienced; understands managing servants; good reference. Address Mrs. HARPER, Herald office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEKEEPING IS open to an engagement in a widower's or bachelor's family, or would take charge of a house for a family about to travel; the highest references given. Address M. A., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, DISPOSED TO MAKE herself useful and agreeable, desires a position as housekeeper or as companion to an aged person; is skilled in dressmaking and all kinds of sewing; no objection to the country or children. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. L. C. SMITH, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or family out of New York. Address M. A. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN widow, as working housekeeper in the house of a widower or in a small private family; understands all kinds of housekeeping duties and the care of young children; can sew nicely and operate on sewing machine; will be willing and useful. Address for one week Mrs. J. M., care of box 275 Syracuse, N. Y.

Laundresses, &c.

13 LITTLE 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, polishing and doing up linens in superior style; unexceptionable references.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; best reference.

29 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

63 EAST 41ST ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV.—AS FIRST class laundress; the best city reference from her last employers. Call or address.

73 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress in a private family; best reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As first class laundress; understands laundrywork in all its branches; also fitting; good city references.

169 WOOSTER ST.—IN THE STORE.—A COMPEtent woman to work out by the day at washing and ironing or housecleaning; will go to any part of the city.

209 WEST 37TH ST.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; HAS four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days.

212 WEST 23D ST.—A VERY TRUSTWORTHY WOman to wash, iron and do day work. Apply to C. FLANAGAN as above.

231 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable woman desires to work out by the day or take in washing. References if required.

240 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing and ironing at her house; gentlemen's shirts and French fluting done in superior style cheap; best reference.

241 WEST 26TH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR, BACK room.—A German woman wishes to do washing for a few respectable families; is a good washer and ironer; [illegible]

318 LAST 50TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; willing to assist in chamberwork if required; [illegible] the country for the summer; has best city references. Call for two days.

332 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as laundress; [illegible] dishes from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; [illegible]

338 EAST 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman as laundress; perfectly understands her business. Good reference.

354 1ST AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable girl as [illegible] washing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

404 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes families' or ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her home. Good city reference for honesty and capability.

407 EAST 18TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESpectable woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; fluting done also; or to work by the day. Call for two days.

408 6TH AV.—A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT BY THE day; can do fluting and puffing and all fineries; good city reference.

436 WEST 45TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; ALL KINDS of fluting; good reference given. Call for two days.

448 7TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing; reference if required.

463 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; no objection to a private boarding house, good city reference from last place.

607 1ST AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable woman to go out by the day, or take in washing; best city reference. Call until suited.

779 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN INdustrious, clean woman wishes work by the day to wash, iron or do housework.

829 1ST AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, ladies' and gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day, or to do housecleaning; city reference.

864 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A COMpetent woman wants washing at her own home, or would go out by the day; reference.

Nurses, &c.

17 GREENWICH AV., IN THE STORE.—AN AMERican girl, 13 years old, to take care of a child or do light housework in a private family; best reference.

22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse; best city reference given. Call one week.

100 WEST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do chamberwork or plain sewing; has good city reference.

111 WEST 46TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended.

119 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as nurse; good reference. Call for two days.

119 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGton AVS.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing and obliging; best city reference.

158 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best city reference.

165 (OLD NO. 139) 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A young married woman, with a full breast of milk, as wet nurse; has lost her baby, two months old.

206 EAST 27TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL IN A small American family, as nurse. Call for two days.

211 WEST 53D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A THOroughly competent woman to take charge of an invalid lady; will make herself generally useful.

212 EAST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing.

212 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can dress hair; good city reference. Call for two days.

218 PROSPECT ST., JERSEY CITY, TOP FLOOR.—As wet nurse.

221 WEST 34TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a person as nurse; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth.

224 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO attend an invalid or any sickness; best reference.

230 WEST 15TH ST., PLACE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

252 WEST 30TH ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of mil

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED—IN A small family. Apply at 171 East 57th st., near 3d av.

A GIRL WANTED AS CHILDREN'S NURSE; AGE from 16 to 18. Call at 167 Macdougal st.

A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14, FOR CHILDREN'S nurse, at 160 West 34th st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY AND go errands. Apply at 153 East 33d st.

A HALF GROWN GIRL, 15 TO 17 YEARS, TO TEND children and make herself useful; Protestant or German preferred. Apply at 314 West 52d st., near 8th av.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WANTED—ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must also make button holes. Apply at 116 West 11th st., between 5 and 6 o'clock.

AN INTELLIGENT COUNTRY GIRL PREFERRED, for general housework (two in family).—Apply at 64 West 10th st., near 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTED—TO MAKE herself generally useful; four in family. Call all the week on Mrs. GLYNES, corner Varick and Grand sts., Jersey City.

COPYING WANTED—TO BE DONE AT HOME, BY A lady writing a good business hand. Address COPYIST, box 240 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN A DRESS AND CLOAK establishment; a French lady preferred. Apply to Miss F. PINCHON, 19 Bremen place, East 16th st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO LEARN MAKING CIGARS, CIgarettes and the tobacco trade generally, at 141 West Broadway. Call between 12 and 1.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her duties and has good city references. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 18 Waverley place.

LADIES—WEED AND WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines sold on instalments, payable in work at house. New York Machine Stitching Company, 43 Bleecker street.

MILLINER WANTED—TO GO OUT OF TOWN; steady work the year round. None but good hands need apply at 257 Canal st., from 9 till 3.

OPERATORS WANTED—THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO work on suits preferred. Apply to BRADBURY BROS., 319 and 314 Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—MUST UNDERSTAND DRESSmaking, all kinds of family sewing and operate on a machine; to go by the month. Apply at 281 East 73th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MEAT COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS WOMAN meat cook. Apply at Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt st.

NURSE WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF young child, who is a good seamstress and willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at 61 West 22d st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE MILLINER. E. A. MORRISON, 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; a Protestant preferred. Apply 416 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply at 45 West 20th st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 513 West 42d st., Morris place.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS; ALSO apprentices, at 303 West 44th st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO MAKE herself generally useful. Apply at 147 West 27th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply at 45 West 20th st.; from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO REPACK GLOVES. Apply at 231 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID, ABLE also to do up fine clothes. Apply at 229 West 32d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at 117 West 42d st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 123 West 25th st. after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS waiters and chambermaid; must have city reference. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2, at 48 West 48th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK; ALSO A THOROUGH waitress. Apply, with references, at 158 West 45th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AND finisher on waists. None but those fully experienced need apply at 419½ 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO A CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Apply, with city references, at 21 West 16th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and waitress; good recommendations required. Apply at 12 West 46th st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in a private boarding house; references required. Apply at 24 University place, corner of 8th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGHLY competent child's nurse; city reference required. Apply to-day at 41 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also one as chambermaid and waitress; good reference required. Apply at 69 7th av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, TO TAKE charge of an infant; city references required. Apply at 145 West 25th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M. at 162 West 22d st.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, A COOK AND A GIRL to do general housework and look after a baby, in a small family, at Plainfield, N. J. Apply at 121 East 18th st., from 3 to 6 P. M. References required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; city references required. Apply from 12 to 2 at 10 West 37th st., corner Madison av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply at 17 West Washington place. City reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND A GOOD laundress. Apply at 285 West 23d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH CITY reference, as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply before 2 o'clock at 141 West 43d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a family of two; best reference required. Call today, at 116 East 61st st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; also one for chamberwork and fine washing, one that understands fitting. Apply at 1,179 Broadway.

WANTED (110 EAST 19TH ST.)—A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress. None need apply without the best city reference.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN to go a short distance in the country, for cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 15 Bank st., near 7th av., to-day, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A CANDY store; only those well acquainted with the business need apply; best references required; highest salary paid. Apply at 219 2d av., in the store, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; good reference required. Apply at 56 South 3d st., between 2d and 3d; good reference required.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS; only those accustomed to work on waists need apply. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st., entrance on 20th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, ALSO A chambermaid willing to assist with the washing and ironing; with New York city references. Call at 411 West 23d st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse to two children; must be well recommended; Scotch or German preferred. Address, with reference, box 3,502 Post office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS TEACHER IN a family in Western Louisiana, to teach English and music, and German also if possible. Address P. A. MOLING, Herald office, until Monday, giving your address and conditions.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A GERMAN OR FRENCH girl; one who has had experience and can take entire care of an infant. If months old; unexceptionable references required. Apply at 210 Lexington av., between 19 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL, EITHER AMERICAN German, or mulatto, as nurse for an invalid child; must be able to sew neatly and embroider, and be willing to be herself generally useful. Apply for two days at 118 West 46th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A MIDdle aged woman for general housework; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; none but a respectable, trustworthy woman need apply. 31 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS (COLORED PREFERRED); one a first class cook, a thorough laundress (must understand fluting and polishing) and a competent waitress; city references required from all. Apply from 9 till 11 Wednesday morning, at 25 West 34th st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, and to do washing and attend to furniture; the other as chambermaid and nurse for an infant; must be well recommended; none need apply exceeding those strictly understanding their business and having good city references. Apply at 25 East 38th st.

WANTED—A LADY TO ACT AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a plain family and take charge of children. Apply at Hodson st., in furniture store.

B.—WANTED, A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; must understand children's clothes and hand clothing; must be strong, healthy and not afraid of work; first class references required. Address B., box 181 Herald Uptown Branch office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

YOUNG GERMAN, 17 YEARS OLD, WHO CAN write and speak 2 languages correctly, wants a place as clerk in a respectable business. Address R. B., 146 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, FROM 16 TO 18 years, to assist in keeping accounts and make himself in a mechanical business. Address A. B., box 119 Herald office.

COUNTS INVESTIGATED, ERRORS CORRECTED, business books examined, and complete accounts with business men kept. A. F. BERRIER, box 3,077 New York Post office.

YOUNG MAN OF 25, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE; desires a situation with a stock or exchange broker; knows how to write books; city references. Address WESTCOTT, box 114 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a respectable family; reference or security; no objections to travelling or living in the country; best of references. Address R., box 138 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—APPLY TO WOOD & WARING, 98 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, A GOOD SALESman, understands bookkeeping and willing to make himself generally useful, would like a situation in any business; willing to go South or West. Address L. B., 355 Broadway.

A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS of age, wanted as clerk, one who is willing to work and have himself generally useful and who has some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary moderate. Address, stating age, references and salary expected, J. SMITH, 143 West 23d st.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, WITH EXCELlent references, and three years' practical commercial experience, speaking and writing English, French and German fluently, desires a position as clerk or salesman. Address E. HAINES, 150 Bridge st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE CHANCES HAVE BEEN poor, wants a place in a law office and a chance to commence the study of law. His qualifications are intellect, devotion to purpose, ambition, and absolute quickness for everything he undertakes to do. Best city references. Address G. H., box 17 Herald Uptown Branch office.

DRUGS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT drug clerk; would go in the country. Address H. C. S., Herald office.

FLOUR SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL PREPARED flour and barrel flour in New York and Jersey City; first class men only need address, with reference, H. & CO., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS salesman in a hardware store; best reference. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL A PACKAGE ARTIcle, in large demand, to grocers and druggists; also a large number to sell to residences and stores; from $2 to $5 a day can be made. Office 14, 132 Front st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR THE DRESS GOODS AND domestics. Men of good address, who thoroughly understand their business, may apply room 9 to 11 this morning to HOUSE, BELL & CO., 535 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman in a wholesale or retail hardware house, having had five years' experience in the retail trade; age 22 years; good references given; is not afraid of work. Address box 139 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS DRUG clerk, by a young man; terms moderate; best city reference. Address CLERK, 151 West 18th st.

VENEERS AND HARD WOOD BOARDS.—WANTED, a salesman and a bookkeeper who thoroughly understand the above business; none others need apply. Address R. H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT CASHIER, A SMART youth, 15 to 17, who is smart at figures and has good reference. Apply to H. B. RUSSELL, 369 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN SALESMAN for dress goods; also an experienced hand for the lace department. CAMPION & STEWART, 881 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE STORE, by a young man of experience, to act as salesman; good references. Address B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RETAIL SHOE store; one acquainted with the business. Apply at 117 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN. APPLY IMmediately at 171 Myrtle av., corner of Prince st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS STORE, with reference. Inquire of MOSES JACOBS, 325 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN; ONE WHO understands the business and has had some experience in window dressing. Address, giving references, box 56 Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—FOR THE OFFICE OF A PRODUCE COMmission house, a young man capable and trustworthy, quick and correct at accounts. Apply, with specimen of handwriting, at 245 Washington st.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO GO SOUTH AS dry goods salesman; one who knows the city trade thoroughly and who can give the best reference. Inquire at 18 White st., from 10 A. M. till 12 M.

WANTED—A LAD, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, AS entry clerk; must be a good writer, quick and correct at figures and willing to work; salary first year small. Address, with references, A. W. G., box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK FOR A LIFE INSURance office. He must write a rapid and handsome hand, be correct in his figures and honest. No other need apply. Address box 3,462 Post office, stating compensation desired.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, A position in some wholesale business as clerk, where there is an opportunity to raise himself; salary no object; can give the best of security. Address W. T., box 145 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE GERMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; has 25 years' experience of horses; best references. Address F. S., box 256 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; is a sober, steady man; a good reliable driver; good reference. Address T. S., box 118 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM; CAN break in horses to harness or saddle; his wife as cook or laundress. Address D. M., box 192 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO TAKE care of horses and drive, either in the city or country; good references given. Apply at or address 251 West 34th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, RESpectable, sober coachman; who can milk; best references. Address J. D. M., Herald office.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man who understands the business well; only those having glass apply. Address T. M., box 146 Herald office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A MARried man, wife and one child; perfectly understands raising fruit, flowers and vegetables; can take care of horses or milk; good reference. Address J. H., box 143 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; understands milking cows; would make himself generally useful. Address J. C., box 151 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A HARDWARE AND house furnishing store; one who understands the business preferred. Inquire at 1,262 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and can be highly recommended. Call on or address COACHMAN, 19 East 31st st., Mason & Co.'s stables.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE man; three years' first class reference from last place. Call or address between Nos. 3 and 5 East 26th st., rear stable.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLACE FOR HIS GARdener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a practical man and worthy of a good place. Address J. H. D., box 132 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; will take charge of a small garden if required; first class reference. Address M. Z., box 121 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man. Who understands his business; would take charge of a small garden if required; good reference from last place. Address J. K., box 149 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A PLACE for his gardener, a young married man with no family. Can be seen this day from 12 to 2 at his office, 98 Water st., or address GARDENER, as above.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman, or as gentleman and gardener; country preferred; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. K., box 105 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call on or address R. K., harness store, 1,239 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, in city or country; first class city references from last employer. Call on or address J. P., 151 West 35th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a single American; is sober and reliable and willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address M. S., box 135 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, AS coachman and groom, by an honest, sober, industrious young man; good reference from last place. If any gentleman wants a good man address JAMES, Herald office.

A GERMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.—He is a careful driver and understands the care of horses perfectly; willing to go in the country; best city reference. Call or address 1,239 Broadway, harness store.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS gardener; he understands his business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best reference for seven years. Apply at 170 2d st., in the store.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady and capable man, with eleven years' recommendation from last place. Can be seen for two days at J. A. Simmons' harness store, 12 West 27th st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN, MARRIED, WITH NO CHILDREN, wishes a situation; 4 years' reference from last employer; is competent to the country; best city reference. Apply for two days at C. Graham's harness store, 95 University place.

A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, WANTS A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the treatment of greenhouse plants, grapes, propagating and raising vegetables; also care of horses, cows, poultry; if required can superintend; not afraid of work; can be highly recommended for sobriety and attentiveness. Address FIDELITY, box 135 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a competent man, who is a good groom and city driver; best city references; will endeavor to please. Address COACHMAN, 252 East 40th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; best references; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, 153 West 25th st. (private stable), for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, having been employed in that capacity for a number of years; can give good city and country reference. Address N. Box 56, box 161 Herald office.

COACHMAN, SINGLE, WANTS A SITUATION; HAS four years' city reference. Can be seen for two days 1,029 West 34th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by a man who understands his business, and has been in this city. Call or address COACHMAN, 166 West 54th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man (married); is a thorough groom; experienced city driver; respectful, willing and obliging; first class references. Address A. B., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, lately landed; good experience in horses. Call on or address J., at the stables corner 34th st. and 5th av.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man (Protestant); can take charge in all the branches—raising, dairy stock, machinery, &c.; satisfactory references. Address INDUSTRY, box 112 Herald office.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a young married man (Scotchman). Address W. SIMPSON, No. 3 West st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—IS MARRIED; no family; a first class gardener in all the branches; reference to correspond to statement. Address R. R., box 134 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED in vegetables, greenhouse, grapery and fruit trees; can take care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address, for four days, J. L., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; six years' reference from present employer. Address W., care of Young & Ellioth, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION—SINGLE MAN; perfectly understands his business; 6 years' reference, in first class places; willing to take charge of a horse if required; best references from last places. Address 55 East 13th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUATION wanted by an experienced gardener; a coachman, married, with no children; wife is a first rate cook and dairywoman; best city reference. Can be seen or address G. C., box 184 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.—MARRIED MAN; two in family; one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hothouse grapes, fruits, flowers and vegetables; can be highly recommended by his present employer for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F. M. G., box 149 Herald office.

GARDENER'S PLACE WANTED—BY A MAN WHO has a full knowledge of all the duties of a gardener—graperies, flowers and vegetables; single and of industrious habits; can milk if required. References from some of the best families in this city. Address GARDENER, box 211 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; WILLING TO take charge of a small place; six years' reference; single. Address P. CALLAN, 241 East 15th st., or box 230 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER OR FARMER, or both; thirty years; understands his business in all its branches; has the best city reference. Address A. G., 15 John st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble man, as coachman and gardener; good reference; is willing and obliging. Address R. D., box 229 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, no family, as vegetable gardener; understands his business; can also take care of cattle; his wife for general housework. Address VEGETABLE GARDENER, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; good references; country preferred. Address for two days J. D., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses and make himself useful in the country. Address R., box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENer; any gentleman requiring such will find the right man, with good reference, by addressing, for two days, COACHMAN, box 112 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A RESpectable married man; would take a single man's place; has five years' first class reference. Address Mr. DONALD, box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A RESpectable young man; understands this business in all its branches; uses no tobacco or liquor; will be found willing and obliging; best references from his last place; four years in his last place. Address S. S., box 120 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER; understands all kinds of machinery or dairy; can give satisfactory references as to capability to take the entire charge of a large farm; or would take charge of dairy farm on shares. Address till April 1, J. J., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom; good reference; age 28; light weight; willing to be useful. Address E. B., 121 West 17th st., stable.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD FARM HAND; understands gardening; has a family. No. 3 Pitt st., rear. GEORGE HORTMAN.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, NO family, a situation as coachman or groom; good reference. Call on or address S. L., 344 West 23th st., room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; can give the best city or country references. Call or address 22 Monroe place, Brooklyn, at his last employer's house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS florist, landscape and vegetable gardener; married man; understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address E., gardener, care of Mr. CH. Kurz, 406 8d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman or groom; will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly trustworthy; good reference. Address CONSAIR, 18 Tompkins av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE, BY A MAN OF long experience in London and New York; best city references from last place. Call on or address P. G., No. 4 West 28th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS GARdener, married; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has good references. Address G. B. R., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY AN experienced and first class man; best references from present and past employers. Can be seen at 149 West 38th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; the best of city references given. Call, or address F. F., at Stillings' hardware store, 83 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man; can take care of horse, cow and willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Address GARDENER, box 219 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MARried man, a situation as first class coachman and groom; willing and obliging. Apply at present employer's, 121 West 28th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a married man; thoroughly understands his business, and is strictly temperate; best city reference; no objection to the country. Address M. S., 45 West 36th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; is strictly temperate and understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, 116 West 28th st., or address J. O'C., as above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman, in either city or country; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references from present employer. Call on or address W. W. BRIGGS, 606 7th av., corner 42d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A RESpectable married man (one child), who thoroughly understands his business; can do plain gardening; no objection to go in the country; is a first class city driver, and has the best city and country reference. Address M. M. D., box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk and would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; first class reference from last and former employer. Address P. C., box 209 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, LEARN Telegraphing, 840; THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening; demand for operators; positions obtained immediately.

A BOY WANTED—IN A CONFECTIONERY. CALL at 622 8th av., second door above 40th st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR STANDARD ILLUSTRATED books; best commission. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 442 Broome st.

AGENTS WANTED—ARTICLE NEW, NOVEL, LIGHT; carried in your pocket; sell per cent profit; sells on sight. 208 Broadway, Noakes' Showcard Gallery, third floor, front.

AT AMERICAN BATHS, 17TH ST., AND IRVING place—A strong, healthy, strictly temperate young man, as shampooer and to be generally handy and useful; well recommended.

BOY WANTED—15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; MUST write a good hand and be willing to work. Address in own writing, stating last employer, reference and salary expected, H. C., box 118 Herald office.

"DOMESTIC."—Agents wanted.—The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light, durable and easily operated; lockstitch, noiseless, attachments unequalled. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 98 Chambers street, New York.

DESK POSTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, with good recommendations. Apply at VINCENT & CO.'S pharmacy, 117 Broadway, near 4th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, IN HANDwriting, state wages, W. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO MALE SERVANTS IN A SPANISH boarding house. Apply at 11 West 14th st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO ATTEND bar, with good city reference. Apply at 109 Canal st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS WHO UNDERSTAND WORKing machines for rolling corks. Apply at 19 High st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO ABLE-BODIED MEN, ACCUSTOMED to work in a brewery. Apply at 98 Banks street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SINGLE MAN TO WORK ON a farm, take care of horses, &c., in New Jersey. Apply to J. WARD, 152 Broadway, ground floor.

WANTED—A HOTEL CLERK; ONE THOROUGHLY understanding the business and with the best of references; address box 2,076 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO WAIT IN dining saloon at Union House, West 53d st., North River; board in house. M. E. MCGARRAH.

WANTED—FIRST RATE MAN, TO TAKE CARE OF A stable and milk cow. Apply at 29 Nassau st., office Insurance and Real Estate Journal.

WANTED—TWO BOOK AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW "Street Guide." JAIN & CO., 253 Mechanic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CABIN COOK FOR THE UNITED STATES steamer Shawmut. Apply on board, at the Navy Yard.

WANTED—TEN STOUT YOUNG MEN FOR A sailing voyage on the Pacific ocean. Apply this day, at 20 Gold st. L. L. PEARL.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A NEW THING, WHICH sells quick for 50 cents and pays a big profit; very little capital required. Apply to E. H. WALKER, 31 Park row, up stairs.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED SOlicitor to take charge of the advertising department and to solicit for a daily paper. Address AMBITION, Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD EXPErience as a canvasser, to establish sub-agencies to the Eastern and Middle States. E. R. FERGUSON & CO., Publishers, 133 Bleecker street.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD AGENTS TO SELL PREpared solder for family use; mends all articles of tin, brass, copper or iron, &c. BERGNER & AMES, 13 Howard st.

WANTED—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUTHS, BEtween the ages of 16 and 20, to learn the general house furnishing, hardware, China, glass and crockery business; those living with their parents preferred. EDWARD D. BANSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN WAITING upon table, go out with the carriage and perform general duties; during a portion of the summer will have no house duties and will then be required to act as groom; only those fully understanding the duties of a footman need apply. Address R. B., box 195 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$180 CAPITAL.—MEN AND BOYS WANTED TO canvass a novel patented article in universal demand; sales guaranteed or money returned; energetic persons can earn $5 and upward per day. SINGER GRAVEL PAPER CO., 532 Hudson street.

THE TRADES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG BOY WISHES A SITUAtion to learn the saddlery trade; speaks German and English; is willing and obliging; can furnish good city reference. Address 132 West 14th st.

AN AT COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN IS wanted, to superintend a black lead factory; none other need apply; permanency and good pay may be expected. Address, with references, BLACK LEAD, box 227 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO FOR SIX YEARS HELD the position of sugar boiler in one of the first sugar refineries in North Germany, and understanding all the branches of the manufacture of sugar, seeks employment. Apply to CHARLES NIEHUS, Westchester House, corner of Broome st. and Bowery.

CARPENTERS CAN MAKE $10 PER DAY INTRODucing the self-acting burglar proof sash lock. Call on or address G. S. LACEY, Patterson Brothers, 27 Park row.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—BY S. G. HOWE & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y., viz.: two for large bastard, two for mills, three for tapers and one for small smooth and second cut; also one forger for flat work.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SAWYER and machinist; is capable of repairing and keeping mill machinery in running order; no objection to go South or West. Address SAWYER, box 116 Herald office.

TO HATTERS.—CURLER WANTED IN AN INDEpendent silk hat factory. Apply to BROWN & WILCOX, No. 8 Boylston square, Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIREMAN; GOOD REFerence. No. 6 Pitt st., rear. GEORGE HORTMAN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER, AT 86 Henry street. He must have good reference.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR; NONE other, at GREAT AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY, 21 and 23 Ann st.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST, COMPETENT TO REpair crimping machines and dies in a tin box manufactory. Apply, with reference, at 55 Ann st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS BRASS MOULDERS, on false core work. POTTER & SYMMS, Manufacturing Co., 42d st. and Lexington av.

WOOD TURNER WANTED—AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.; permanent job to a good man. VAN TASSELL & FOWLER.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to go to Albany; one familiar with the practice; permanent situation. Inquire at Eins Iron Works, 124 Goerck st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD CABINETmakers and four carpenters, on store and office work. Apply at 227 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry st.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD PAINTERS IMMEDIately. Apply at the freight office pier 14 North river, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING straw bottle covers or envelopes, to take charge of factory. Apply at 109 Pearl st. C. J. MURPHY.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a small engine and make himself generally useful in a manufactory; steady work; moderate salary. Apply to FRANK MILLER & CO., 39 Cedar street, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGRAVER; ONE WHO has some experience in designing; also a good polisher. Apply to CHARLES FRANCKE & CO., 165 and 167 Broadway, room No. 5.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WEDDING CARD AND monogram engraver, on salary or by the year. Address, with samples of work and references, STURR & WRIGHT, 161 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A TOILET SOAP FACtory; must understand the business thoroughly. Apply to M. & S. STERNBERGER, rear 138 Thompson st., between Grand and Broome sts.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEDERT & SON, (Established 1845.) Salesrooms 96 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, NO. 105 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE. GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising English Brussels Tapestry and three-ply Carpets, nearly new and in perfect order; rosewood, mahogany Parlor Suits, in plush; heavy brocatel and Lace Curtains, gilt frame Pier Mirrors, rosewood Centre and Side Tables, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Lounges and Chairs; oak Extension Table, Buffet and Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c.; enameled Cottage Suits, Curled Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 96 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, an elegant collection of Stuffed Birds, preserved in the most lifelike manner by Mr. C. S. Galbraith, taxidermist, comprising many of the most beautiful birds of North and South America, tastily arranged under glass shades.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, NO. 63 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH ST., handsome Household Furniture, made by Belter: French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors; English Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Brocatel and Lace Curtains; rosewood Piano, city maker, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 96 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS, a large and fine assortment of handsome Household Furniture, removed from a private city residence for convenience of sale, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Suits, in variety, made to order by best city makers; Axminster Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Mirrors, rosewood Pianos, Curtains, &c., &c. Details in time.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 7 AND 8, at Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE. A large and fine collection of modern Oil Paintings of distinguished artists of the French, Belgian, English and American schools. Particulars in a few days.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesrooms 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

ART SALE. A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, rec

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—23 STUYVESANT STREET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Room to rent, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board; private table if desired; first class.

2 VERY FINE ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, FOR a physician; newly painted and papered; Board if required; immediate possession; will rent whole House. 44 West Twenty-sixth street.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms, on parlor floor, will be vacant April 11, with or without private table.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 297.—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON third floor, with or without private table, also Suits from May 1.

$6 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class French table, for families and single persons. Table d'hote at 1½ P. M. Excellent accommodations for table Boarders. 53 Bond street.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS.—AT 172 Bleecker street; nice sunny Rooms, also good table; central location; no moving 1st of May.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET.—To let, with Board, two connecting front Rooms, suitable for a family; references required.

11TH STREET, NO. 153, WEST.—ROOMS TO LET, with first class table, $20 and $25 per week for two. Call for one week. References given and required.

13 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly; first class table. References required.

14TH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, EN suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired; house strictly first class. No. 217, near Seventh avenue. References.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street.—One elegant suit of Rooms on parlor floor, with private baths and water closets, to let, with first class Board.

21 1ST STREET, NO. 253.—VERY PLEASANT AND nicely furnished Rooms to let, with superior Board, to a gentleman and wife or gentleman. No moving in May.

22 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Unfurnished Room on first floor and furnished Rooms on second for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; day boarders taken.

22D STREET, 202 WEST.—A HANDSOME ROOM ON the second floor to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; location first class; references.

25 ROOMS TO LET—FOR BOARDERS, LODGERS or offices; house 163 William, near Beekman; near business quarters; rent low.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 4 Dey street.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, two nicely furnished Rooms for man and wife or party of gentlemen, with first class French table.

28 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms on second and third floors to let, with Board; references.

29D. WEST, NO. 311.—PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to rent, with Board, second floor back Room, nicely furnished; hot and cold water. Terms moderate.

32 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT SUITE of Rooms, on second floor, with Board, for a family or gentlemen; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

34 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—SECOND AND Third Floors to let, with good Board. None need apply but those who are willing to pay for the comforts of a good home.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms on parlor floor; water, gas, &c.; also Room for gentleman, with first class Board.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A SECOND FLOOR, with private bathroom, closet, &c., with private table or without board; references.

38 WEST FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH OR without Board, a well furnished second story front Room, to respectable parties only.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

46 IRVING PLACE.—BOARD.—A LARGE, PLEASANT Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, en suite, with or without private table; also Board on the Hudson river for the summer.

50 NORFOLK STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Grand.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

52 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Room, with ample closets and all modern conveniences, to let to gentleman, with breakfast if desired; family small.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE front Room, on second floor; also two large Rooms, connecting, to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms (one suit), on first floor, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. French, Spanish and German spoken.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET, ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE.—Good Board and nice Rooms for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

99 CLINTON PLACE.—PARTIES DESIRING TO make arrangements for nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for spring and early summer, will be accommodated.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

107 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A Jewish family, having two nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, would rent them to a family or party of gentlemen; also single Room, for gentleman; house and situation first class.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—SUIT OF THREE ROOMS TO let, neatly furnished, together or separately, to one or a party of gentlemen; no other boarders or lodgers; terms reasonable.

125 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, AT THE AMEricAN Bath.—One large front Room and one single Room, with good Board; every convenience; very pleasant; price reasonable. References required.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A PLEASANT FRONT Room to let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife, $15; also single, $6 and $7; no moving in May.

136 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIRST street.—Parlor Floor, with two Rooms on third floor, with private table, about the 8th of April.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

157 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Well furnished large and single Rooms, on second floor, with or without Board; references. Good for three days.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL choice, neatly furnished front Rooms, with Board, in first class residence; terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a second story front Room and Hall Bedroom, with first class Board and accommodations.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A GENTLEman and his wife can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms, with Board for the lady, on reasonable terms. No moving.

211 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with or without breakfast; also, a Reception Room suitable for a physician; private family.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELLfurnished Room on third floor front to let, with good Board; location desirable; terms moderate.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A large newly furnished Room on second floor, hot and cold water, bath, &c., with good Board, for two; dinner at six.

235 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms for the summer, now ready. House and table first class. References exchanged.

237 EAST 13TH STREET, HARLEM.—A FEW BOARDers can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; family private; terms moderate.

250 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, A neatly furnished single Room, with Board.

262 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good Board where the comforts of a home can be had.

356 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—GENTLEMEN and wives and single gentlemen can find all the comforts of home in a private American family; pleasant locations; all the conveniences required; at moderate price.

358 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family wishes to let, with Board, a large, handsomely furnished front Room, with closet; modern improvements and first class neighborhood; references exchanged.

A LADY, LIVING ALONE, HAS A HANDSOMEly furnished room, with Parlor Floor, en suite or otherwise, and would share it with the gentleman or lady boarder; only those with the same. 166 West Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDsome second story front Room and Bedroom, with first class Board, to a gentleman or gentleman and wife. Address T. H. DEGRAW, Box 131 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A DELIGHTFUL ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE for a Room for 3; Board if desired; first class; for a gentleman, or a private family of good position; not a boarding house.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BELOW AND SUNDRY conveniences, and would accept only lady and gentleman. West, 146 Avenue C, near Seventh street.

A LADY WHO HAS NO CHILDREN WISHES TO have a child to board. Two doors to Arch Pass, Brooklyn Heights.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THREE upper floors, in one of the best houses of the city, would accommodate with a suite with pleasant Rooms and comforts of home. Inquire at 147 Fifteenth street.

BOARD, IN A FAMILY OF GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEmen and wives, to be accommodated with two nicely furnished Rooms, on second floor, with good table and pleasant home; only those of good character need apply. Address Thirty-third street, Herald office.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 84, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST street.—Newly furnished Rooms to let, with service, heat and gas; rates low; if required, to gentlemen exchanges.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, on second floor, to a lady or gentleman; good Board in the house; rates moderate; no other boarders. Address H. F., 71 Herald office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

HANDSOME, SUNNY, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, 26 Abingdon place, corner Twelfth and Hudson streets, with hot water, closets, complete conveniences, excellent Board, for two, $15; another for two, $11.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house have a large and handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board; references required. Apply at 114 River Terrace.

SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements; rent reasonable; two furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, with or without Board. 16 East Thirty-first street. MRS. CLARKE.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR OF BROWN stone house, 105 West Forty-fifth street, with Board, to gentleman and wife and single gentleman; family private; location unsurpassed, in the revenue de.

LOOK OUT TO-DAY

FOR

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

ALL THE NEWS,

TELEGRAPHIC, LOCAL, GENERAL, &C.,

IN TO-DAY'S

TELEGRAM.

A SKETCH OF

MACE AND COBURN,

AN INSIGHT

INTO THE MODE OF TRAINING

OF THE GLADIATORS.

REMEMBER, ALL THE NEWS

IN THE TELEGRAM,

ALL OVER THE CITY,

FOR TWO CENTS.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO GET BOARD IN A PRIvate family on the east side of Bowery, not above Livingston street. Address, stating terms, G. M. B., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A FARMHOUSE; would like the use of piano; must be convenient to the city; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address MONROE, 54 King street.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, WITH Board, in a strictly private family, where he can have home comforts; not to exceed $8. Address for two days HOME COMFORTS, Box 4,068 Post office.

A.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS BOARD AND NEATLY furnished Room, in a small family, by a gentleman of quiet habits; breakfast at a quarter to one, seven; dinner at half-past six o'clock; will be permanent if suited; terms moderate. Address B. W. X., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES TO FIND BOARD IN A family in exchange for French lessons; wishes also to secure a few private scholars; references given. Address A. H., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman. Address, with terms, D., box 101 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family, located between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, west side; large single Room preferred. Address W., box 847 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES AND A CHILD, in a first class house; one large Room, with hall Room connecting, or one very large Room; location above Twentieth street and between Sixth and Lexington avenues; state terms, &c. Address B. W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; FULL Board for lady, Breakfast for gentleman; terms also at $12; private family preferred. Address for two days box 4,040 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, baby (two years old) and nurse; location between Forty-second and Sixth-th streets, east of Fourth avenue. Address with terms, which must be moderate, J. K. P., 948 Second avenue.

BOARD WANTED—IN HARLEM, WEST SIDE; A large, unfurnished Room, for a single gentleman; reference. Address W. P., box 131 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND LITTLE GIRL aged 3 years; Fourteenth to Twenty-fifth street and Third to Fourth avenues preferred; terms must be moderate. Address W. W., box 219 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter. References given and required. Address, stating terms, F., box 1,155 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child two months old, in a house with modern improvements and good locality; unfurnished room preferred; board not to exceed $20 per week. Address PERMANENT, box 114 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN CITY OR VICINITY, FOR GENtleman, wife, mother and child 2 years old; two rooms required; terms not to exceed $22 per week. Address PERMANENT, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, between Fourth and Thirtieth streets; Board for lady only. Address G. E. S., Brooklyn Post office.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES FURNISHED ROOM, breakfast, late dinners; in private family; near Fifth Avenue Hotel preferred; references exchanged. Address, giving terms and particulars, A. B. C. D., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WHO works at A. T. Stewart's, Board in a strictly respectable private boarding house; location Fifth, Ninth or Fifteenth ward preferred. Address JOHN FARRELL, 205 West st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, FOR A clergyman, wife and child, between Eighth and Seventeenth streets, at $5 per week. Address W. S., box 822 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY TWO QUIET LADIES, with or without Board, furnished Parlor and Bedroom, communicating, east side, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets. Address BEADFORD, station D.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for gentleman, wife, child (2 years), infant and nurse, at a reasonable price. Address A., box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,240 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A SUIT of Apartments or an entire Floor, furnished, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, with private table if desired; location must be accessible. Anyone wishing to reduce unnecessary expense will find this a very desirable chance. Address, stating terms and full particulars, BOARD, Post office, box 5,493.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL LADY, OF HIGH standing, a good sized Room and Bedroom, unfurnished, with Breakfast or full Board, in a private family. Would give instruction in vocal and piano music in part payment. Location above Fourteenth street and between Third and Seventh avenues. Address PROFESSOR, 746 Broadway, room No. 1.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, INFANT AND nurse want large, handsomely furnished Room, with hall room adjoining, up one flight, with first class Board; west side; will pay a reasonable, but not extravagant price; particulars must be given. Address box 6,047 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF SIX DEsire Board at a farm house within one and a half hours' ride of Broadway and Maiden lane, where all the comforts of a home can be had. Address, stating terms, &c., G. B. DANA, 189 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE summer, one hour or less from the city, for a large family. Address box 218 Herald office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DEVOS, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Most comfortable hotel in New York; centrally located, bar and restaurant; fare cheap, lodgings 50c., family rooms $1 to $2; European plan.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 29 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 75c. per night; $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL AND BOWERY.—New house, on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 752 BROADWAY, IS OPEN under new management, for the reception of permanent and transient guests; Rooms, with or without Board and good attendance, at moderate rates; location unsurpassed.

WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY.—Central location.—Handsome Rooms, en suite, newly and elegantly furnished, from $17 to $20; single Rooms, $1. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, Boston, Mass., Office of Superintendent, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 10, 1871, for furnishing and performing, fitting, and putting in place, the ironwork of the third and fourth floors and roofs of the new Post Office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 21, 4, 11, 26, 28, 29, 30, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought iron beams and girders.

The work to be found and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, good edible chickens only will be used. Meals will be served in strict order, and that the contractor shall be responsible for the making and furnishing in place of such floor and stairways for hoisting and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be required to give the details and make working drawings, and will be required to engage the services of the superintendent of the work, and the work to be done in the shop of such person, the salary to be the total compensation of the same.

A bond must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $20,000 that the bidder will execute a contract for the work, if awarded to him, and that the sureties on the bond will be responsible for the faithful performance of the work.

The contractor will be required to give a bond in the sum of $20,000 for the faithful performance of the work, and the sureties on the bond will be required to be those of some one who is a resident of the city of Boston, and who have property within the jurisdiction of the courts of this Commonwealth.

Proposals for the work will be received for Iron Work, Post Office and Treasury, Boston, Mass., and addressed to S. COLLIN, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

A.—FULL SET OF TEETH, $10; GAS, $1. DR. A. JOLY, 291 Bowery, corner Houston, 2d door south of Bond street.

FOR SALE—A SET OF LEAT'S INSTRUMENTS, in good order, with case, cheap. Apply 345 Third avenue.

FULL SET OF TEETH, $10; GAS, 50c. DR. FOURTEN, 1 Bowery, formerly with Dr. Jackson, 2d door south of Bond street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (24x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat; easy stairs; can be easily cut up into small offices; location unexceptionable. Apply D. R. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL LOCATED DOUBLE Store to let, corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, suitable for storage or other heavy business; rent moderate; possession before May 1. If decided, Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

A DINING SALOON TO LET—HAS 200 GUESTS OF the Frankfort House to feed; a good opportunity to make money. Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.

A STORE AND ROOMS TO LET CHEAP NO. 429 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A RESTAURANT, ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY, to rent cheap, to a first class caterer, on the entire ground floor of Washington Place Hotel, Nos. 4 and 6 East Washington place.

A.—LOFTS TO LET IN BUILDING 20 AND 22 WOOSter st., 5,000; good light; low rent. Apply to WM. H. GRAY, 22 Wooster street.

A STORE TO RENT—ON THIRD AVENUE, CORNER Thirteenth street, a good stand for groceries or fancy goods; rent low. Apply ARCHER & REMSEN, 451 Third av.

BUTCHER SHOP TO LET—FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire at 249 Eighth avenue.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT to let, furnished or unfurnished (owner retiring from business), consisting of three entire floors with all conveniences appertaining to a first class business. Apply on premises, 90 Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, from 9 till 1 day.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, 50X100 FEET, TO LET IN the marble building 461 and 463 Broome street, corner of Greene street; cheap rent on long lease. Inquire in same building, of J. E. FAGENBURG, fourth floor.

FLOORS TO LET—IN NEW BUILDINGS NOS. 324 AND 326 East Forty-second street; rent $225 to $350 per month. Inquire on premises.

FURNITURE AUCTION STORE TO LEASE—NO. 55 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue; 25x100, with cellar.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—ON EIGHTH AVEnue; Stock and Fixtures of a Boot and Shoe Store now doing a good custom trade; the rent is very reasonable. Inquire at SMITH & BEAUS, 422 Eighth avenue.

IN EARLE'S HOTEL BUILDING, THE GREAT RESort of country merchants—A large Store, with Basement, will be let low to a responsible party. Apply at hotel office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—ON PARLOR FLOOR or basement; will be altered to suit; other Rooms if required; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small; well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH TWO FLOORS, 50 BY 65 each. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FROM 1 TO 200 HORSE; Rooms with excellent light, 75x80 and 25x85, and smaller, in buildings 313 to 323 East Twenty-second street, with good yard attached; also Rooms in Centre and Lion streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 137 Lion street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (two workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, to let; fast power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—TWO NO. 1 LOFTS, EACH 25x100; heated by steam; light all around. Apply to C. W. ALCOTT, corner a. Ewen 8 and Eighteenth street.

STORE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, UNDER THE NEW York Hotel, suitable for any class of retail business; front will be altered to suit taste.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FOR A CLUB ROOM, CORner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, over the Carlton House. Apply on the premises.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACturing purposes, 154 and 156 Fourth avenue. Apply on the premises, Carlton House, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

TO LEASE—THE LOTS ON WEST MORTON AND Washington streets 50 feet on West, 200 on Morton and 50 on Washington. Apply to G. BANKER, 11 West Twenty-first street.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 421 EAST Twelfth street, size 25x100, suitable for any business.
J. C. BAILEY, 205 Pine street, near Bowery.

TO LEASE—THE BUILDING 141 EIGHTH STREET, east of Broadway, with large Hall attached; suitable for club house, hotel, billiards, pianoforte warerooms, &c.
T. B. DAVIS, 43 Nassau street, room No. 7.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS—THREE STORY BRICK House, third door from Broadway, in Thirty-first street, opposite Grand Hotel; can be altered to suit. Particulars at 30 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—A NICE FANCY STORE, SIX YEARS ESTtablished; will sell Stock and Fixtures if desired. Satisfactory reasons.
GEO. D. PRATT, 4 6 Second avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORES, ON WEST EIGHTEENTH street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; rent very low; suitable for grain or storage purposes; also 16 Lots on Gansevoort street and Southard st. front, between West street and Thirteenth avenue. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, 594 West Seventeenth street.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING 185 AND 187 Wooster street, good light Lofts; with eighteen windows, for manufacturing purposes. Inquire at 179 Wooster street.
CHARLES KLEIN.

TO LET—TWO LARGE LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH steam power. Inquire of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., 144 Greene street, near Houston.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE AND STORE, four stories high; good location; in fine order; rent per annum $500. Apply at 75 Greenwich avenue, near West Eleventh street.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING 231 SIXTH AVEnue, near Twenty-second street; excellent business location. Apply at 224 West Twenty-fifth street, or to G. A. JONES, 489 Broadway (Devlin & Co).

TO LET—IN THE NEW IRON BUILDING, 147 SPRING street, the first loft, 25x88; a splendid location for a light business; rent low. Apply to JARDINE & GEARY, No. 43 Mercer street.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS, 95 READE STREET. RENT for the whole $1,750. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, 23 John street.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS AND WELL LIGHTED Lofts, with Power; size 50 by 100. Apply on the premises, 318 East Forty-eighth street, or at 5 E. A. T. MEYER, 8 Walker street.

TO LET—LOFT 47 LISPENARD STREET, $650; LOFT 49, $800; Loft 45, $750; Basement 51, $250. Apply in store 49 or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—A STORE, CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND Forty-seventh street, suitable for grocery, lager beer or liquor. Inquire of the owner, H. KAHL, 257 First avenue, in the store.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF 64 FULTON STREET, ON reasonable terms. Suitable for light manufacturing, paper boxes, &c.

TO LET—STORE CORNER FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET and Third avenue.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF THE CORner building 315 Third avenue, corner Fifteenth street, containing seven rooms; a good locality for a dentist. Inquire in the store below.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE OFFICE, IN FINE street, near Broadway; will not let for real estate. Address box 951 Post office.

TO LET—WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, MODERATE rent, partially furnished, full width three story high stoop house; modern improvements; good order. Persons on A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AT 71 CATHARINE street; suitable for light manufacturing business or a small family.

TO LET—AT NO. 224 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY Hall, first floor, 25x105, light and pleasant; Basement, 20x70, well lighted, having good entrance and in fine order; we have put up a gas in good order for building store; Offices on mezz., fourth and third st., very pleasant and desirable for lawyers, also desirable rooms. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—A BUILDING ON WASHINGTON STREET, near Dean, with Steam Power. Address STEAM POWER, Herald office, stating business.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 1,000 FEET, LIGHTED on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, 90 White street.

TO LET—STORE 195 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SIXteenth street; large show window; splendid stand for any light business.
A. E. SOLOMON, 156 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE GOOD STORE, SUITABLE FOR FEED, meadow or storage; rent very low. Call at 505 Seventh avenue.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES TWO FLOORS, 25x100, in 205 Bowery; price $25 and $30 per month. Inquire in the store, 205 Bowery.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 60 BLEECKER STREET; LARGE and well lighted; well suited for a jewelry business; Basement and two story high attic; rent $1,000.
ROBERT MILLER, 60 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL known Hotel, Jackson Hall, located on the corner of Jackson and Washington streets, Port Jackson, Staten Island; the only hotel at Port Jackson; the most central in the city for a hotel, boarding or grocery store. Inquire at 111 Duane street.

TO LET AND TO SELL—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a well established grocery store and Chatham street, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FOR THE SALE OF BUTTER, CHEESE, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, &c., the best of the old established stand, formerly occupied by Messrs. Dodge, Stone street; rent $1,200 per annum, possession April 1, or to suit the party.
HENRY S. WALLACE.

TO RENT IN CORTLANDT STREET, FORMER OF John Jacob Astor, the last one of the old residences left in the city; rent $1,200 per annum, possession April 1, or to suit the party.
HENRY S. WALLACE.

TO RENT—A MANUFACTORY, TO LEASE FURNISHED, with good power, on Fifty-second street, near East River; 50 feet front, 100 feet deep, three stories and cellar; 50 and 15 horse power; rent low; lease if desired. Apply on premises, 404 East Fifty-second street.

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TO RENT

THE STATE CAPITAL.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Fierce Debate Over the New York Viaduct Railroad Bill.

Hitchman, Weed, Fields, Campbell and the Galleries All Spoiling for a Fight.

The Lobbymen Anxious to Take a Hand.

Passage of the Bill in the Assembly.

The New Croton Water, Advertising Company and Other Bills Also Passed.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Reports of the Railroad Committee on the Proposed Repeal.

THE MAJORITY REPORT ADVERSELY.

ALBANY, March 28, 1871.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD BILL

created a tremendous row in the lower House to-day, and at one time the rumpus became so uncontrollable that even the crowds in the galleries and lobbies were insensibly dragged into the excitement, and so far forgot themselves as to give free vent to their expressions of approval and disapproval of the various personal encounters which were freely indulged in by the honorable members on the floor. It will be borne in mind than when the bill made its appearance last evening it gave rise to a "scene," in which Weed, of Clinton county, was the principal actor. It did not amount to much, however, for the plans of the advocates of the measure had been so well laid that it was almost impossible for a screw to get loose, although at one time, owing to the want of nerve of the individual who had been placed in the chair to supervise the machinery, one of the wheels of the concern got badly out of order. It was quite natural, therefore, that when the bill again came up to-day everybody should have been on the *qui vive*. From the moment when the House was called to order the galleries and the lobbies were crowded, and even on the floor interested outsiders had got so inextricably mixed up with the members that the Clerk was unable several times, when occasion required a count, to distinguish the common herd from the privileged one hundred and twenty-eight. Every eye was directed toward that portion of the House where

THE DEPREPSSIBLE WEED

sat stroking his mustache and impatiently awaiting his chance to get a say on the bill again. Finally, when the time fixed upon for the consideration of the bill had arrived, Alex Frear took the floor to make the necessary motion to bring the measure before the Committee of the Whole; but he somehow seemed to forget what was up and stood in a half hesitating way for a time, as though half wondering what kind of a motion he had intended to make. However, Alex doesn't often make a miss when he has his mind made up to do anything that requires more than ordinary tact and discretion, and so he very quickly recovered himself and made the motion, which was carried. The Clerk at once placed the engrossed copy on the reading desk before him, when the shuffling of many feet in the galleries and the forward movement made by the crowds in the lobbies to get within good hearing distance told how rightly everybody had scented

THE BATTLE

from afar. Meanwhile Tim Campbell had been placed in the chair, and Hitchman took a seat on the floor of the House in comfortable proximity to Tom Fields. The Clerk now began to read the title of the bill amid a silence which, following so closely as it did upon the hubbub that had preceded it, was really oppressive. Weed was on his feet in an instant, and as soon as the reading of the title had been ended presented the same amendments he had presented the evening previous, one of the features of which was to give the Governor a casting vote in directing the route the road should take. This created considerable discussion, during which Hitchman contended that the amendments offered were neither in substance nor text the same as those offered the night before. Weed denied this, and excitedly left his seat and went over to the clerk's desk, whence he took the amendments he had handed in last evening. Then facing the House he exclaimed:—"If the committee and the Clerk do not want this thing done fairly, then it is useless further to talk about it." He then read the amendments from his manuscript. As soon as he had laid them down on his desk Hitchman again got up. "I tell the gentleman he can't get his finger in this pie: there is no room for him in this bill." The excitement of the spectators now began to show its intensity by the way the crowds from the lobbies, regardless of all efforts to prevent them, pushed their way nearer and nearer to the scene of the debate. They seemed to be rather mystified at the last remark of Hitchman, and were evidently extremely anxious to hear what Weed had to say about it. They had not long to wait. He rose from his seat looking very pale. His fingers clutched nervously about the sheets of paper upon which were written the amendments he had offered, and for a second or so he stood facing Hitchman without saying a word. But the reply came at last. "We have heard," said he, "the Speaker of this House talk of my anxiety to have an abiding place in this bill;" and here his voice rose to a high pitch and continued so till he had closed. "I do not want any abiding place in the bill, and no gentleman would have dared—I say, would have dared—to state such a thing. When I ask to be admitted as a party to this bill it will be time for him and his to say that I have done so. I have no desire to be made a party to it; but I do desire to see that legislation is properly conducted here, and that this bill should be properly framed, and not leave the people of New York at the mercy of any class of men."

Up got Hitchman at this instant. "Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?"

Out came the utter reply, "I will allow any man or boy to ask me a question." The emphasis were put upon the word "boy" was so stinging that Hitchman winced, but did not see fit to reply to the sneer.

"What interest," asked the latter, "had you in the repeal of that Champlain Bridge bill?"

"The interest of the people," retorted Weed. "And here I will say that I do not want to make any quarrel with any man, but if men want to get up a quarrel I will show them that I can quarrel. I assert here that the conduct of this committee is unfair."

Here the excitement rallied for a short time, and a count was taken on the vote on the amendments, and the Clerk declared them defeated, by 46 to 44.

"I ask the count to be taken over," demanded Weed, rising from his seat, and with a crimson glow of anger flushing up to his very temples. "I challenge the count, and I ask for the appointment of tellers."

It was in vain that Campbell rapped with the gavel and called upon him to take his seat. He refused, and stood at bay.

DEFIANT AND UNDISMAYED.

Again and again did Campbell rale him out of order, and screech out at the top of his voice, "The gentleman will take his seat!" He only got for a reply, "I know I am in order." Fields could hold in no longer at this, particularly as the galleries and lobbies began to show unmistakable signs of being in sympathy with Weed, and, jumping to his feet, he exclaimed, "If the gentleman does not obey the chairman I will move to have the committee dissolved and the Speaker called to his seat, so as to make the gentleman give an account of his conduct." This was evidently the feather that was too much to carry for Weed after the way he had been harassed all along, and springing to his feet and clenching his fist tightly as he shook it towards Fields, he cried,

"THE THREATS OF THE WHIPPER-IN

cannot frighten me." The words were scarcely out of his mouth before the galleries, the lobbies and many of the members on the floor of the House joined in a round of applause that was so sudden and so spontaneous that every one of the debaters looked at one another as though half wondering what would come next. The applause was by no means gratifying to those who were not in sympathy with Weed's obstinate bucking against being slaughtered quietly, and so the original motion to dissolve the committee and

CALL WEED TO AN ACCOUNT

of himself was declared carried. The Speaker left the floor and resumed his seat, and Campbell in due form reported that the committee had been dissolved because of the "ungentlemanly and disorderly conduct of the gentleman from Clinton." Weed rose from his seat and sneered out, "Can I be permitted to ask the cultivated gentleman a question?" but he was refused, and he sat down muttering, "I wish I could be; I'd give my reasons plainly."

On being called to explain his conduct in the committee he gave as his cause that he had demanded a count and had not been listened to; had asked for a challenge of the count that was finally taken and was not heeded by the chairman. "I believe as firmly," said he in closing, "as I believe in my existence that a majority of the members voted for the amendments."

THE EXCITEMENT WAS NOW AT ITS HEIGHT.

Everybody was fearful that there was worse yet to come, and had there been a row, as at one time looked imminent, it is more than probable, so wrapped up had they become by what was passing before them, that it is quite likely they would have taken a hand in and made things livelier than ever.

Tom Fields evidently apprehended that it was better that the curtain should be rung down upon the storm scene then and there, and so moved that, as the committee had been dissolved purposely to allay excitement, the bill should again go before it for consideration. At his request, then, Jacobs, who took the chair, ordered

THE GALLERIES AND LOBBIES

to be cleared of all outsiders, for there were too many on hand to be comfortable in case of a "reaction," and a lively scampering on all sides was the result. Weed again got up after quiet had been restored and demanded a count on his amendments, and Messrs. Alvord and Nicholas were appointed tellers. They declared the count 50 nays to 49 yeas, and the amendments were rejected. Here the storm lulled, and after every county but Westchester had been exempted from the provision authorizing them to be bonded for the extension of the road unless by the consent of a majority of the taxpayers and the amendment that had got in by Moseley's misstep last evening had been stricken out,

THE BILL WAS PASSED

by a vote of 110 yeas to 9 nays. Thus ended the long agony, though, to say the least, the means employed to shut off all discussion of the measure does not redound much to the credit of many of those who took part in the debate in the committee. As the vote in the end proved, the advocates of the bill were certain of ultimate success, so why they should have so persistently fought every attempt to have it thoroughly ventilated is

A MYSTERY

which I believe will never be solved, if the lobby is true to itself and can hold its tongue long enough to let the excitement of to-day die out of every member's remembrance.

SIXTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill providing that the sum of $16,650 be appropriated out of the treasury of the State to Colonel Frank W. Sterry and the field officers of the above designated regiment in settlement of moneys advanced by said regiment for uniforms and equipment worn out and lost while said regiment was in the service of the United States during the late war.

EXTENDING RAILROAD TRACKS.

Mr. T. J. Campbell introduced a bill providing that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company in New York may extend their tracks from avenue A of East river and Twenty-third street, with a double track along the latter street, to Lexington avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Fifth avenue; also from Lexington avenue along Forty-second street to Fourth avenue; also from avenues B or D through and along Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets to avenue A; also from avenue D to East river along Tenth street; also from avenue B along Twelfth street to Seventh avenue, thence to West Eleventh street, to Washington street, to Christopher street, to North River; also from Washington street along Christopher to Sixth avenue to Twelfth street; along Seventh avenue to Fourteenth street; along Fourteenth street to Tenth avenue; along Tenth avenue to Twenty-third street; along the latter to North river; in Fourteenth street, from Tenth avenue to First avenue. Also through and along Irving place to Lexington avenue; along Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, around Gramercy Park. Also in Chambers street, from Greenwich to Washington street and North river.

The Proposed Change in the Election Law—The Democratic Cause Decide Against Changing the Time of Holding Elections.

ALBANY, March 28—11 P. M.

The democratic members of both houses held a caucus to night to consider Hardenbergh's

ELECTION BILL,

and decided not to press it. Those who advocated its passage contended that it would have the effect of making Congress show its hand anyhow if it desired to carry the elections by military force, as it would very probably follow up the passage of the law by enacting another law, that would meet the exigencies of the case." In other words, the radicals would change the time for the election of Congressmen to October. This view was opposed by the majority, on the ground that if the Hardenburg bill were passed it would be taken as a sign of weakness on the part of the democrats. So it is pretty certain that we will hear no more of this measure, which has already had the effect of searing the republicans half out of their wits.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 28, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—To improve Mount Vernon avenue, in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester county; amending the charter of the Bowling Green Savings Bank. Passed.

By Mr. CREAMER—Appropriating $16,650 to the Sixth regiment, National Guard, advanced by them for uniforms during the war.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Requiring the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railroad Company to use rail of a certain quality.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company to mortgage its real estate and personal property; amending the charter of Rochester so as to provide Police Commissioners; amending the charter of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum; incorporating the Toussaint L'Ouverture College; incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of College Point; incorporating the Greenwich Railroad Equipment Company; incorporating the City Trust Company of New York; providing for the improvement of certain streets in New York; providing for the proper drainage of lands within the corporate limits of New York; making appropriations for canal expenses; authorizing the formation of associations to carry on the business of marketing in New York; making appropriations to pay the principal and interest of the canal debt.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the bill authorizing the erection by religious corporations of schoolhouses and houses for the clergy was amended and passed.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor sent in his veto of the bill for closing the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices in New York on certain holidays on the ground that there is sufficient clerical force to keep them open, and the public interest requires that they should be kept open.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making amendments to the charter of the city of New York. A long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Tweed, Chapman, Cremmer and Kennedy, when finally, on motion of Mr. Chapman, the bill was amended by requiring a vote of three-fourths of the Commissioners of Public Instruction to remove teachers, purchase schoolhouses, &c. The bill was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading, after renewed efforts on the part of the opponents to have it amended by striking out all relative to public instruction and other amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

Recess till half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

CHANGE AND GRADE OF STREETS.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works, New York, to change the grade of streets embraces in the area bounded by Chambers, Bleecker, Chatham, Broadway and the Bowery. This bill was subsequently reported.

BRIDGE OVER LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The Senate went into committee, and spent most of the session discussing the bill to repeal the act granting authority to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad to erect a bridge over Lake Champlain. Progress was reported.

THE PROSPECT PARK LAND SALES.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill amending the act authorizing the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which authorizes the sale of the lands recently in dispute.

Mr. TWEED offered a concurrent resolution authorizing Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, to use regimental place in the Military Bureau on the 15th of May, which was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Security Deposit Company of New York; incorporating the New York Financial Association; incorporating the Manhattan Indemnity and Loan Company of New York; to enable the Lodges of the Knights of Pythias to hold real estate; incorporating the Flushing Water Company; incorporating the Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the city of Troy; providing for the improvement and regulation of several parks in New York.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD BILL—AN EXCITING DEBATE.

Mr. FREAR moved to lay the present order of business on the table in order to take up the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Viaduct Railroad bill, which had been laid on the table. Agreed to.

The question being on granting leave to sit again, it was carried, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair.

Mr. WEED tendered his amendments made last night, adding the Governor to the commission to determine the plans and profiles, and also to add the county judges of the counties through which the road shall run.

Mr. FIELDS said the effect would be a commission of men who would have absolute power to decide the route of the road, inasmuch as he would have the casting vote. Though he had the highest respect for the Governor he was opposed to placing him on the commission. If the present commissioners are competent at all they are competent to decide the route through which the road shall pass.

Mr. WEED did not believe in allowing the Commissioner of Public Works to override the Governor, and he was opposed to allowing him to pass upon a plan to build a road to Buffalo and all through the State.

The question being put on Mr. Weed's amendments, the Chair decided they were lost.

Mr. WEED called for a count.

Mr. HITCHMAN remarked that the gentleman from Clinton could not get his finger in this pie, however much he might desire so. He hoped the amendments would be voted down. To charge an abiding place in this bill he has offered amendment after amendment, which amount to nothing, and now tend to embarrass action.

Mr. WEED said when he asked for an abiding place in it he had no desire to be in the bill or any place in the bill—it would be time to talk him of other of the malicious schemes of the ring. But he only desired to protect the interests of the State. He wished no quarrel, but if they crowded him far enough he would not be backward. He had offered an amendment last night which was declared lost—gentlemen knew whether it was or not. He had sent another amendment to the desk this morning and it was garbled. He didn't care whether the bill was perfected or not. If they would persist in passing the bill as it is let them do so.

A count being had the amendment was declared lost—yeas 44, nays 45.

Mr. WEED challenged the count and asked the appointment of tellers to make the count.

The CHAIR said he was under the impression that the gentleman from Clinton was out of order and refused to recognize him, and, further, that there was no rule to permit a count to be challenged.

Mr. WEED insisted upon his motion and called upon the House to sustain him, making several ineffectual efforts to be recognized by the Chair.

Mr. FIELDS asked that the Speaker resume the chair and dissolve the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair, when Mr. Campbell said the committee was dissolved on account of disorder created therein by unparliamentary and ungentlemanly conduct of the gentleman from Clinton.

Mr. WEED rose to a question of privilege. He said he opposed the amendment in good faith. He believed a majority of the members voted in favor of his motion, and believing as he did, he felt it his duty to challenge the count.

Mr. ALVORD thought the first question to be settled was whether the gentleman from Clinton was right or wrong. He thought he should have appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WEED stated that the Chairman refused to entertain any motion from him.

Mr. ALVORD stated there were numerous precedents for challenging the count, and he thought the gentleman had made a mistake in not appealing from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER said he would decide that the object would be attained by Mr. Weed now appealing from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FIELDS said he could remember of but one instance where a challenge of a count was allowed.

Messrs. WEED and ALVORD stated they knew of several instances.

It was finally agreed that the count should be retaken, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jacobs in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN then stated the question, and appointed Messrs. Nicholas and Alvord as tellers, stating that it was the duty of the members to vote precisely as they voted before. The result showed 49 yeas, 50 nays, and Mr. Weed's amendments were again decided lost.

Mr. ALVORD then moved to amend so as to prevent the bonding of any other counties than the county of Westchester, and confine the road outside of New York to that county.

Mr. SCHERMERHORN said he could not clearly understand why there should be such a discrimination against Westchester county, which was not in accordance with the gentleman's opinions expressed last night.

Mr. ALVORD said he wanted to get in all the amendments to the bill that he could. If the gentleman could get Westchester excluded he would go with him.

Mr. SCHERMERHORN said this bill introduces a new principle in allowing the Supervisor to bond the county without limit. The county of Westchester does not need an elevated road at this time, and he doubted whether any man living would ever see this road built to the borders of Westchester county. To talk of bonding Westchester is as unjust as to talk of bonding Niagara county, and he hoped that the amendment as it stands would not prevail.

Mr. GLEASON offered an amendment that before any county shall issue any bonds they shall first obtain the consent of a majority of the taxpayers in that county.

Mr. SCHERMERHORN expressed himself satisfied with this change.

Mr. GLEASON said no railroad had been built in this State without first obtaining the consent of a majority of the taxpayers, and he was opposed to forcing this upon the county of Westchester.

Mr. FIELDS moved to progress the bill, with the understanding that Mr. Alvord's amendments would be inserted in the House. Agreed to.

In the House Mr. ALVORD moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading and recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out his amendment made last night and insert the amendment proposed by him to-day, the bill to retain its place upon the calendar.

Mr. WEED moved to further instruct the committee to insert the amendment offered by him last night relative to the organization and election of the Board of Directors, which was declared lost, and on that he would call the yeas and nays.

Mr. FIELDS moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question being on Mr. Weed's amendment,

Mr. ALVORD asked to be excused from voting, and called the attention of the gentleman from Clinton to the fact that this bill followed the example of many other acts of this nature, in naming directors who were not stockholders, the only difference being in the magnitude of the corporation. He then withdrew his request and voted no.

Mr. Weed's amendment was lost—yeas 21, nays 68.

The bill was then reported from the committee as amended by Mr. FREAR, who moved that it be now read a third time, and on that motion moved the previous question, which was ordered.

On the roll being called, Mr. SCHERMERHORN asked to be excused from voting, and stated that while he would probably vote in favor of the bill, he wished to protest against the way it is pushed through under the previous question. The bill interested him and interested his constituents, and it was unjust to shut out proper amendments by the trick of the previous question. He withdrew his request and voted aye.

The SPEAKER said there was no other way to decide the question than the way in which he decided it. He decided it in accordance with parliamentary usage.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 110; nays, 9—Messrs. Berry, Burns, Goodrich, Knapp, Lynde, Pound, Wade, Weed, Winans.

PASSAGE OF BILLS RESUMED.

Incorporating a gas company in New York to light all that portion of the city lying north of Seventy-ninth street; amending the act relating to justices' courts in the city of Troy, removing the requirement that jurors shall be counsellors at law and allowing either of the justices to hold court; amending the charter of the Bowling Green Savings Bank; amending and consolidating the game laws; erecting the county of Chautauqua from a part of Steuben county; incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of Syracuse.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Railroad Committee, submitted a majority report against the repeal of the Erie Directors Classification act. Mr. Weed submitted a minority report in favor of repeal.

Mr. FLAGG moved that both reports be laid on the table and be printed immediately. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a bill authorizing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend their tracks; amending the act extending the fire limits of Brooklyn; regulating assessments for street improvements in the city of Troy.

Mr. HITCHMAN introduced a bill amending the charter of the Insurance and Indemnity Company of New York, and Mr. WAINRIGHT a bill incorporating the Grand Street Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the New York Coal Exchange; providing for enlarging the arsenal of Rochester; relative to apprentices and employers; authorizing the Southside Long Island Railroad Company to lay one or more tracks.

Recess until half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

BILLS REPORTED.

Regulating winter freight tariffs on railroads.

Ordering the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

Compelling the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, New York, to remove their tracks from the sidewalks.

BILLS PASSED.

Making provision for the payment of the Brooklyn firemen.

Incorporating the Nautilus Club of New York.

Repealing the act authorizing a ferry across Lake Champlain at Roase's Point.

Incorporating the New York Advertising Company.

Providing for repairing sewers in New York.

Amending the act to abate nuisances in New York and to correct abuses in relation to pavements by property holders.

To extend the distribution of Croton water in the city of New York.

Providing for the completion of the pavement of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

Providing redress for words imputing unchastity to women.

Incorporating the Harlem Literary Society.

For the relief of the vestry and church wardens of Holy Trinity church of Harlem.

Increasing the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions in the city of New York.

Changing the grade of Ninth avenue and adjoining streets in New York.

Amending the act relative to Surrogates' bonds.

Authorizing the justices of the Supreme Court assigned to hold general terms to fix times and places for holding the same.

Prohibiting the throwing of offal or dead animals in the North and East rivers in New York and Raritan bay.

Amending the charter of the city of Troy.

Mr. FLAGG reported a bill to repeal that part of the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company which allows the company to lease railroads. Mr. BAKER, of the committee, dissented from the report.

Amending the charter of the Central Park Savings Bank.

To regulate the improvement of 135th street, New York.

Providing for the improvement of a portion of Fourth avenue, New York.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Reports of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Old Classification Act Upheld—The Proposed Repeal Bill Adversely Reported—Precedents for the Classification Imposition—The Uniform Legislation on the Subject Throughout the Northern and Western Belt of States, Where the Erie and Its Branches Ramify.

ALBANY, March 28, 1871.

The following is the majority report of the Railroad Committee on the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act as made in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Flagg:—

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—Your Committee on Railroads, to which was referred an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend chapter 278 of the laws of 1868, entitled an act in relation to the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies,' passed May 20, 1869, and to provide for the election of directors of said Erie Railway Company," respectfully report:—

The committee has, from time to time, heard counsel for parties who desire the passage of the bill and at whose suggestion it was introduced, and has also heard parties opposed thereto.

The committee finds that the act which it is now sought to repeal, generally known as the Railroad Classification bill, was passed in 1869, after great deliberation on the part of the Senate and Assembly, and at a time when the public attention was largely directed to the condition and management of the three great trunk lines of railway interested to be affected by it. The bill was the consideration in the Assembly for several weeks, and received more than two-thirds of all the votes of that body, and it passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote.

It is apparent that the object of the bill was to secure permanency in the management of our great trunk lines of railway and to guard the corporations against the danger of being controlled for the benefit of rivals to the injury of the interests of the business public.

Among the arguments which have been presented to the committee no suggestions have been made which seem to be entitled to any weight against the principles of the bill. The opposition to it seems to be of a personal character, founded upon personal hostility to the leading officers in the management of the Erie Railway Company.

The principle of the bill is not new. It has had its place in our political system since the organization of the government. The reasons stated by Justice Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution for its application to the election of United States Senators are cogent and explicit, and apply with equal force to the management of corporations. He says, section 755:—"From this change of term there must materially arise a change of opinions, and, with this change of opinion, a corresponding change of measures. Now, experience demonstrates that a continual change, even of good measures for good, is consistent with every rule of prudence and every prospect of success. In all human affairs time is required to consolidate the elements of the best conceived measures, and to adjust the little interferences which are incidental to all regulations. Perpetual changes in public institutions not only occasion intolerable embarrassments and sacrifices of private interests, but check the growth of that steady industry and enterprise which by wise forecast lays up the means of future prosperity.

This principle has for many years been applied almost invariably to corporations in England and Scotland.

We have been referred to the act passed in England in 1845, known as "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation act," and entitled "An act for consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature;" the preamble to which is as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient to comprise in one general act sundry provisions relating to the constitution and the management of joint stock companies usually introduced into acts of Parliament, authorizing the execution of undertakings of a public nature by such companies, and that as well for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repealing such provisions in each of the several acts relating to such undertaking as for insuring greater uniformity in the provisions themselves. May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and by the authority of the same, that this act shall apply to every joint stock company which shall, by any act which may be hereafter passed be incorporated for the purpose of carrying on any undertaking, and this act shall be incorporated with such acts, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such act, and to the undertaking for carrying on which such company shall be incorporated so far as the same shall be applicable thereto respectively; and such clauses and provisions, as well as the clauses and provisions of every other act which shall be incorporated with such act, shall, save as aforesaid, form part of said act and be construed together as forming one act."

Section 83 of the act provides as follows:—"Section 83. The directors appointed by the special act and continued in office as aforesaid, or the directors elected to supply the place of those retiring as aforesaid, shall be subject to the provision hereinbefore contained for increasing or reducing the number of directors retiring from office at the times and in the proportions following, the individual to retire being in each instance determined by ballot among the directors, unless they shall otherwise agree, that is to say: At the end of the first year after the first election of directors the prescribed number, and, if no number be prescribed, one-third of such directors, to be determined by ballot among themselves, unless they shall otherwise agree, shall go out of office.

At the end of the second year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed one-half of the remaining number of such directors, to be determined in like manner, shall go out of office; at the end of the third year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, the remainder of such directors shall go out of office, and in each instance the places of the retiring directors shall be supplied by an equal number of qualified shareholders; and at the first ordinary meeting every subsequent year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, one-third of the directors, being those who have been longest in office, shall go out of office and their places shall be supplied in like manner. Nevertheless every director so retiring from office may be re-elected immediately or at any future time, and after such re-election shall, with reference to the going out by rotation be considered as a new director; provided always that the prescribed number of directors to retire be some number not divisible by three, and the number of directors to retire be not prescribed, the directors shall in each case determine what number of directors, as nearly one third as may be, shall go out of office, so that the whole number shall go out of office in three years."

An act with the same title was passed for Scotland, and this section is incorporated in it.

The advocates of the bill before the committee, who claim to represent the wishes of some of the English stockholders of the English Railway Company, have not attempted to show to us that the operation of the classification section above set forth has been disapproved in its practical workings in Great Britain.

Before 1845 it had been usual to insert a classification provision in private charters, and the act of 1845 was merely an approval and reaffirmance of it by Parliament, and it is believed has its place in nearly every railroad charter in England.

Our statute books from 1813 down to the present time contain many acts of incorporation embracing the principle of this classification bill.

It was introduced in 1813 in the act providing for the incorporation of religious societies (2 Revised Laws, p. 213) and during the last twenty years in more than one hundred of the charters which have been granted to corporations, embracing municipal, charitable and commercial objects, provision has been made for classifying the trustees, managers or directors.

Our judiciary system, under the constitution of 1846, commended itself to the people, by reason of the provision, and the late Constitutional Convention, in reference to the judiciary organization, commenced and continued it.

The impetus given to railroads by the great development of the national resources of the Northern States, and increased demand for transportation during several years prior to 1869, rendered apparent the necessity for consolidation of interests and permanency of policy and management in great trunk lines. So we find the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and New York, almost simultaneously adopting the principle of the eighty-eighth section of the English "Companies Clauses Consolidation act," and dividing the directors of the roads into classes. On the 17th of March, 1869, the directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, in their report to stockholders and bondholders of the road, set forth the reasons in favor of classification, as follows:—

With a view to quiet the apprehensions of the very large class of stock and bond holders of this company, who hold for investment, and not for speculation or other purposes, and who desired some assurance of permanence in the policy and management of a property in which they desired to allow their investments to remain, application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to so modify the charter of the company as to give a degree of permanence to the board by making it a continuing body; that is, that the services of only a portion of the board should terminate at each successive annual election. The Legislature recognizing the principle as one familiar to the State as applied to municipal, money and eleemosynary corporations, and as wise in itself, granted the application by enacting a law in the form following, viz.:—

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, approved March 31, A. D., 1869, to provide for a classification of the Board of Directors."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth (as near as may be) shall terminate their official term as directors at the first next annual election thereafter, and one-fourth at each subsequent election, and after being thus classified the stock and bondholders shall elect only the members of the Board of Directors necessary to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the period of services defined as aforesaid.

Signed, John Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Russell Everett, Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Approved the 3d day of February, Anno Domino, 1869.—John W. Geary.

They further state that, by virtue of the power conferred in the second section of the law chartering the company, the Board had accepted this modification of the charter, and filed the acceptance with the Secretary of State of the several States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and acted under the same by classifying the Board of Directors into classes as follows:—First class—W. B. Ogden, John Sherman, Jesse L. Williams, whose term of service expires at this election (1869). Second class—Springer Hasburgh, Putney Hoagland, R. R. Springer, whose term of service expires at the annual election in 1870. Third Class—John L. Dawson, Kent Jarvis, L. H. Meyer, whose term of service expires at the annual election in 1871. Fourth Class—E. W. Carey, D. Lanier, J. Edgar Thompson, S. J. Tilden, whose term of service expires at the annual election in 1872. So far as the shareholders have been heard from the directors declare an unqualified approval of this amendment of the charter had been expressed, and the Board could not doubt that the stockholders would collectively approve of the policy and wisdom of it.

We also set forth the acts passed in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of Railroad Incorporation," approved November 5, A. D. 1849.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall be lawful for any railroad organized and doing business, or which shall hereafter be organized under any law or laws of this State, by resolution of its board of directors or executive committee, to divide its board of directors into three classes numbered consecutively; the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company, then next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election, after such classification, the stockholders of such company shall elect for a term of three years a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the bylaw of said company.

SEC. 2. This act shall be a public act, and take effect, and be in force from and after its passage. F. Corwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives; J. Dougherty, Speaker of the Senate. Approved March 22, 1869. John M. Palmer, Governor.

OHIO.

An act for the better regulation of railroad companies, and to protect the rights of minority stockholders, passed April 30, 1869.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any railroad company, whether organized under general or special laws, whose railroad is wholly or partly within this State, at any regular or special meeting of such stockholders (and if special at least thirty days notice shall be given by publication), by an affirmative vote of the stockholders owning a majority of the stock of said company, to direct the existing board of directors to so classify the members thereof, by lot or otherwise, that one-third thereof shall terminate their official term as directors at the first annual election thereafter; and one-third at the next annual election thereafter, and the remaining third at the next succeeding annual election thereafter; and at the first regular election succeeding such classification when the term of the directors of the first class shall expire, and at each succeeding annual election thereafter, the stockholders shall elect directors for three years, to take the places of those retiring and no more; and all vacancies otherwise occurring in said board shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the stockholders of any railroad company whose railroad is wholly or partly within this State, at any regular election of directors thereof, to so classify and elect said directors that one-third thereof shall serve for one year, one-third for two years and remainder for three years, and at each succeeding annual election thereafter the stockholders shall elect directors to take the place of those whose terms expires as above; and no person shall be allowed to vote for directors as aforesaid unless he shall have been a registered stockholder of such railroad company at least thirty days prior to said election. The registry of said stock to be made in the book kept at the principal office of such company.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to railroad companies, if such there be whose bondholders or other creditors shall vote with the stockholders in the election of directors, and in such case the vote necessary to direct the classification provided for in the first section of this act shall be the same as is now required to elect directors of such company.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

INDIANA.

An act authorizing the classification of the Board of Directors of Railroad Companies. Approved May 15, 1869.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that it shall be lawful for the board of directors of any railway company, whose road passes through the State into adjoining States, by lot or otherwise, so to classify the members thereof that one-fourth (as near as may be) shall terminate their official terms as directors at the first next annual election thereafter, and one-fourth at each subsequent election, and after being thus classified, the stock and bondholders shall elect only the number of the board of directors necessary to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the period of service fixed as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WISCONSIN.

An act to extend the terms of office of Directors of Railroad Companies.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The terms of office of the directors of all railroads or railroad companies of this State may be extended in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any railroad or railway company, organized and doing business under any law or laws of this State, may, by resolution of its board of directors, divide its board of directors into three classes, numbered consecutively, each of which shall be composed as nearly as may be of one third of the directors—the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company then next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election the stockholders of such company shall elect, for a term of three years, a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the bylaws of said company. (Passed April, 1870.)

A bill to amend the charter of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, as to election of directors.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are hereby authorized at any annual meeting to extend the term of office of the directors of said company to three years in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 2. If a majority of such stock and bond holders present in person or by proxy duly authorized at such annual meeting shall assent thereto at an amendment of the charter of said company, the said stock and bond holders shall then proceed to elect by ballot six directors, who shall hold their offices for three years, six directors who shall hold their offices for two years, and five directors who shall hold their offices for one year, and the Board so elected are hereby declared to be directors of said company. At each annual election held thereafter only so many directors shall be elected as will be necessary to fill the places of those whose term of office shall expire on that day, and that the term of office of all directors elected at any annual meeting after the annual meeting at which this act may be accepted shall be for three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Although the question of the acceptance of the provisions of the statute relative to classification was left to the discretion of the directors of the several companies, the directors of the Erie Railway Company did not take any action upon it until they had been directed to do so by the stockholders. At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the 12th of October, 1869, four months after the passage of the statute and after it had been the subject of much discussion in the newspapers of the day, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That this corporation hereby accepts the amendment to its charter made by an act of the Leg

THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

The Application for a New Commissioner.

Argument in the Supreme Court—Decision Reserved.

Nothing that has come before the courts for a long time has excited so much public interest, inasmuch as it affects a large portion of the community, as the matter of widening Broadway. It has come up before, and a commission was appointed which made awards and assessments, and, among the latter, assessed the Central Park for over a million of dollars. By an act of the last Legislature this commission and its awards and assessments were set aside and a new one ordered, which the act declared was to be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court on application of the Corporation Counsel.

Accordingly on last Tuesday that officer appeared before Judge Cardozo, the matter being on the calendar for that day, and had it adjourned until yesterday morning. Half-past ten o'clock found the chambers of the Supreme Court filled to overflowing with representatives of the district which is the subject of this litigation, and the interest they felt in the matter was depicted on their countenances.

By the time Judge Cardozo had taken his place on the bench every vacant seat was filled and numbers were standing, taking up all the room, even to the doorway. After the court had been formally opened and had signified its readiness to proceed with the business of the day Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel for the Corporation, rose to

OPEN THE ARGUMENT

on the motion for the appointment of a new Commission of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of widening Broadway, as provided for by act of the Legislature. He spoke of the old commission and of what it had done, and characterized it as a fraud on the public which law and justice required should be done away with. He said that some of its assessments were invalid, and especially referred to that assessing the Central Park for a million dollars, which he thought could not stand. His position required that he make the motion for the appointment of the commission, and he strongly urged the Court to carry it into effect.

Counsel then read the following affidavits:—

MAYOR HALL'S AFFIDAVIT.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second and Forty-ninth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than 100 feet, in the city of New York.

City and County of New York, ss.—A. Oakey Hall, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am and for more than two years last past have been Mayor of the city of New York and President of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of said city; no notice or intimation was given to me by or on the part of any person that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter intended, subsequent to the filing of the abstract in the office of the Commissioners of Public Works, to assess any portion of the expense of the said improvement on that portion of the Central Park front between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues, nor to assess any portion of the expense of the said improvement upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty; nor was any notice or intimation given to me, as Mayor or as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, of the intention to reduce the amount awarded by the abstract filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works as aforesaid, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the parcels of the street which were closed and for which the Commissioners had awarded to the city of New York the sum of $454,098.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn to before me, New York, March 26, 1871.

CHAS. O. JOLINE, Commissioner of Deeds, New York city.

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER B. SWEENY.

Peter B. Sweeny testified—Is the President of the Board of Commissioners having charge of the Department of Public Parks of the city of New York; that neither deponent nor said Board of Commissioners, to his knowledge, were ever notified of the fact that an assessment was laid or proposed to be laid upon that portion of the Central Park included between Fifty-ninth and Hah streets, Fifth and Eighth avenues, in and by the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, and this deponent is informed and believes that the abstract and reports of said Commissioners, filed on or about the 24th of September, 1870, in the office of the Department of Public Works, as required by law, for public examination, contained no assessment on said described property; that after the 23th day of December, 1870, when said report was confirmed by the Superior Court, this deponent discovered that the sum of $1,600,000 had been assessed upon the Central Park in such proceeding, and which said assessment this deponent believes to be irregular, illegal and unjust.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

William Sinclair testified that he assisted the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter in entering and imposing the assessments for benefit, and superintended the preparation and copying of the abstracts of the estimate and assessment filed in the office of the Department of Public Works on the 24th of September, 1870; that in such abstract of assessment then as aforesaid no assessment was imposed upon the Central Park property, situated between Fifty-ninth and Hah streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues; nor was any sum assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., at said time; that after the expiration of the time for hearing objections to the awards and assessments contained in such abstracts, this deponent computed or caused to be computed the total amended awards and expenses, and the total corrected assessments, and under the direction and instruction of the aforesaid Commissioners provided for the existing deficiency by an assessment upon the Central Park, within the area described, of $1,600,000; that no notice of such last mentioned assessment was served upon the Commissioners of Public Parks, or upon any officer or department of the municipal government of the city of New York, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief.

PROTEST FROM THE ASTORS.

Mr. D. D. Lord next read the affidavit of J. J Astor, as follows:—

John J. Astor, being duly sworn, saith that he and Daniel D. Lord are the owners in trust of the lots mentioned in schedule A, hereto annexed; that he and Wm. Astor are owners in trust of the lots mentioned in schedule B, hereto annexed, and that he holds in his own right the lots mentioned in schedule C. He further saith that he has long been conversant with sales of property on the line and in the neighborhood of the proposed widening, and is well acquainted with the value of said property and the changes in value which will result therefrom. He further saith that the awards made by the Commissioners for damages in most instances much exceed the damages which will result from the widening or the value of the property required for it, so that the expense of said widening is vastly much larger than it should be; he saith also that assessments for benefit are invariably restricted by the statute, so that a large amount of property is exempt from assessment which is as much benefited as other property which is assessed, and the property within the said statutory limits is thus burdened with a disproportionate share of the expense; he saith also that the assessments for benefit on the lots mentioned in the annexed schedules are in many instances disproportioned to the value of the lots and to any benefit that can possibly result to them, and that all the assessments for benefit on the lots mentioned in said schedule are excessive, unfair, inequitable, unjust and oppressive; deponent further saith that he has read the affidavit of William Astor, hereunto annexed, and verily believes the same to be true.

The affidavits of William Astor and William B. Astor were read and were substantially the same, excepting the lots referred to by the latter were held in his own right and not by trust.

MR. ARNOUX PUTS IN A WORD.

This gentleman jumped to his feet as soon as Mr. Lord had sat down, and said that he represented two sets of parties, one claiming that the awards made to them were just and proper, and the other that they were grossly unjust and demanded rectification.

ASSIGNEE OF AN AWARD.

Mr. Hall next demanded the attention of the Court. He appeared for the assignee of an award. His client considered this award nothing more than just, and did not wish it disturbed. He passed up his papers to the Judge, and while the same were *in transitu* a Mr. Stone claimed the judicial ear, which being granted he entered upon the reading of affidavits

SUSTAINING THE AWARD.

The affidavits set forth fullest confidence in the commissions and the awards, and stoutly protested against the same being in any respect interfered with.

VOICE FROM THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Olin, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, protested in a brief but energetic speech against the allowance of certain awards which were specified. He centralized his invective thunder against those made to Mr. Watson, late County Auditor, and which awards went now for the benefit of his estate.

PROPERTY OWNERS ON THE MATTER.

Mr. Gratz Naiman said he represented several property owners whose property was to be effected by the proposed widening of Broadway. They were all in favor of the awards standing as they were. After quite a sharp little speech on the subject he passed up his papers. Succeeding him Mr. Stofer made a protest from a non-resident owner. This gentleman expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the awards and desired them to remain as they are.

E. H. ANDERSON AGAINST THE MOTION.

After a somewhat extended exordium Mr. Anderson went on to say that he did not know until this notice had been published in the papers but that some stupendous fraud was to be laid open to the public. What had they presented as the grounds for setting aside this order? From a statement of the President of the Central Park Board, it appeared that an assessment of one million six hundred thousand dollars had been laid on Central Park. An affidavit of Mr. Sinclair shows that he had no notice, but the Corporation could not plead ignorance as to this assessment. He listened attentively to the remarks of the Counsel to the Corporation, and for the life of him could not see much soundness in his argument. He made excerpts from the city statutes, showing validity of assessments for city parks. Could the learned General Term, relinquishing to be ignorant of this opening of Church street, by the Supreme Court, the strongest obstacles to the report was thus removed? Strenuous efforts were made by counsel to have the report sent back, but the Court could not honestly could be separation that they had not courts substantiating, as he modestly, his ground. In case, among these citations back to 1813, with the act regarding opening streets and assessments was passed by the Legislature, enlarged at considerable extent upon this subject of notices, and then urged that if the report of the commissioners was to be regarded and the same effect given to it as to the verdict of a jury, then this Court could not vacate this order without some special cause known. There was no pretext that the Comptroller of the city did not know of the assessment upon Central Park. It was known, as the fountain head of the city finances, such fact should be made known; neither had affidavits been submitted attempting to show that the assessment upon Central Park was unjust, irregular, oppressive or unfair, and he therefore claimed that the argument on the other side, as not coming within the scope of the act, must fall to the ground. By the law of 1813 it became apparently the duty of the Court, if in its opinion any portion of the report was wrong, to send it back for correction where it might be erroneous. In this way the ends of justice would be subserved and the rights of the public maintained, and such was the present pleasing duty and prerogative of the Court.

SPEECH OF IRA SHAFFER.

This gentleman followed. He said he confessed that, with many others, he had thought, or rather feared, that some great fraud was to be exposed in the courts. The public were startled by the presentation in the State Legislature of an act wiping out six millions of awards—wiping them as effectually as the records of this court. What did the whole thing amount to? It had dwindled down to the simple fact that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, president of the Park Commissioners, did not know that an assessment had been made of $1,500,000 upon the Central Park. It was true the Corporation Counsel was the guardian and protector of the rights of the city, but in that case he had got on to the wrong track. He is the counsel of the Mayor and municipality of the city. Mr. Peter B. Sweeny is no more a member of the corporation of New York city than is Mr. O'Gorman himself—no more than is Mr. William M. Tweed. This notice was served upon the Corporation Counsel and that answered all the possible requirements of the law. It was sufficient on this point. As to the awards themselves he urged that if they could be laid aside in this case every bond of the city could be swept out of existence. What he objected to was the way in which these awards were made. There had been six millions awarded to certain parties. A good deal of it had been in the dark. It would have been better for the Mayor, when they asked for the papers, if the same had been promptly given. He insisted that the Legislature one of these days might be giving an order to hang the Corporation Counsel by the neck until he was dead, dead. He thought under such circumstance this gentleman would insist on being tried by his peers. Having thus elaborated his preface he went on to say that Mr. Anderson had talked so exhaustively upon the subject that there was really but little for him to say. He proceeded to cite several additional cases bearing upon the question. The great point, he insisted, was that the Legislature had no business to interfere with vested rights. If there were unjust awards in this case they should be set aside, but not the just ones. It should be remembered that these awards were not the judgments of the Supreme Court, but the acts of special legislation. This was not to be regarded as in any way the proceedings of this court. When the other side shall succeed in carrying their point they will inflict a blow upon the rights of property never attempted before. They might as well abolish the office of Governor and do away with all law.

RESTRICTION OF SPEECHES.

The Judge, after the last speaker, had taken his seat, said he was willing to hear others on this side, but they must confine themselves to points of argument not advanced already.

MR. KITTEL SAYS A FEW WORDS.

Mr. Kittel said he represented Mr. White and Mr. Parnell, and after the intervention by the Judge as to limitation of further speeches would not go over the ground already gone over as he was glad to know that he would be entitled to the benefit of the arguments already advanced. He added that there were other interests involved—the interests of those who were assessed, and the interests of many of whom he represented. Where was the money to be raised that had been assessed upon Central Park? Was there any provision in the law for the payment of such assessment? The court under this act, he insisted, had no right to saddle assessments upon parties who ought not to be assessed. He asked, on behalf of some one hundred property owners, that if this should go back, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann might be named as a commissioner.

EQUITY POINTS—SPEECH BY MR. VANDERPOEL.

The Judge inquired if anybody else desired to be heard on equity points.

Mr. Vanderpoel rose in reply and entered upon a speech which, though he promised it should be brief, was protracted to considerable length. He submitted that there had been nothing final in this case. The whole subject was open to review. According to the argument on the other side the Commissioners might walk into court any fine morning and ask a confirmation of their report without notice to any parties interested. He referred to the act of 1813 and its enforcement as to notices and other legal steps, giving *in extenso* his interpretation of the same. As to the assessment on Central Park, he urged that it was wholly irregular and unjust, and specified the respects in which there was failure to comply with the provisions of the act of 1813. He insisted that ample notice had been given. The great question was whether fraud had been used, and if so there was evidently abundant power in the courts to intervene and set it aside. An appeal could be made. It was all within the power of the Legislature. It was purely a matter of remedy. He quoted authorities *on this point*. There was no constitutional mode of giving relief. The trouble was—the other side was claiming vested rights in awards that were *wrong*. All they wanted was that the Legislature should correct its wrong doing. After citation of other authorities he urged that no one could be deprived of his property without being paid for it at the time.

Mr. Shaffer, interrupting, said that in the matter of Wall street it was distinctly held, in 12 Barbour, that the property could be taken and paid for five months afterwards.

Mr. Vanderpoel said he was giving his individual opinion, which he rarely did in a court of justice.

Mr. Shaffer thought it strange on the side of the Corporation Counsel to adduce personal opinions as argument. It only showed, in his opinion, the weakness of their side.

Mr. Vanderpoel insisted that theirs was the strong side of the case, and, like Ossa on Pelion, he brought forward a further long array of authorities to enforce this theory.

MR. O'GORMAN'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, then rose to close the case on behalf of the city. He said:—

May it please your Honor, the tone, temper and ability displayed by the learned counsel that has discussed this case are not below the level of the gravity and importance of the questions involved. I desire to add very little to the argument presented by my learned associate, Mr. Vanderpoel, and shall, therefore, endeavor to confine myself to matters which may be supposed to come especially within my cognizance. It seems to me, your Honor, that there are but two questions for the Court to consider in this case. The first is, has the Corporation Counsel, in the affidavits read by him, presented facts sufficient to warrant the Court in extending to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city the relief provided by section four of chapter fifty-seven of the law of 1871, entitled an act relating to the widening and straightening of Broadway, and to regulate the practise in that proceeding? If our affidavits show—and there is no doubt but they do show—that "errors, mistakes, irregularities and illegal" acts have occurred in the proceeding, then it becomes the duty of the Court under the statute to vacate the order of confirmation and to send the whole matter back to new commissioners for consideration. The Court will remember that the affidavits used on behalf of the Mayor, &c., stand uncontradicted. They show that in the abstract of a report, as filed in the office of the Board of Works on the 24th of September last, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty were assessed nothing; that in that abstract of the report, filed there for the information of all persons interested, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty were awarded about $450,000. In the report, as confirmed December 23, 1870, the Central Park Commissioners are assessed above $1,600,000, while the awards to the city are reduced to forty-five dollars. This was done without notice whatever to the municipal authorities and without any opportunity for counsel to be heard before the Commissioners, and in violation of the provisions of chapter 295 of the laws of 1859. It will be remembered by the Court that the proceedings in this Broadway widening originated altogether with the State of New York and that the municipal authorities were not moving or consenting parties thereto; that by the provisions of that act they were to be assessed one-third of the expense of the improvement; that the property forming now part of Broadway which would be closed by the improvement was to be taken from them and given to abutting owners on such terms as the commissioners might decide, and thus that these proceedings, far from being instituted by the corporation, or for the corporation, may be regarded in many respects as in invitum. By the express requirement of the statute Counsel to the Corporation was directed to take the legal steps for acquiring title for public use of the property required by the improvement, and in this he acted not as a municipal, but as a State officer, and neither as a municipal nor as a State officer was it any part of his duty to inquire or ascertain the amount of a single assessment or award made by the Commissioners, nor is he chargeable with knowledge thereof. The report presented to the Court for confirmation is the report of the Commissioners and not of the Corporation Counsel. Thus it appears that this immense charge was cast upon the city to be raised by taxation upon the citizens at large without the knowledge of the proper municipal authorities, without their having an opportunity of being heard on the propriety or justice thereof and in violation of the act of 1859. On these grounds on behalf of the Mayor, &c., I claim that we have shown ourselves entitled to the relief provided for in the recent act of the Legislature, and that it is the duty of the Court to grant it. The next question which the Court will have to consider is whether the act of 1871 is a

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This question learned counsel on the other side, who represents clients desirous to protect the awards made to them in the report, have discussed at length. To me the question seems premature. The action of your Honor in vacating the order confirming the report and appointing new commissioners does not necessarily require the reduction of a single award or the increase of a single assessment. If my learned friends, however, have any awards which they believe their clients have been in its not unmanifest, which are excessive and unjust, If the matter is subjected to a proceeding should adequate danger present, however, and until new commissioners have actually reduced the amounts which their clients expected to gain by this transaction, it seems to me that the discussion might be postponed. The learned gentleman claim that on the confirmation of the report their clients became entitled to their awards as if they had obtained judgment therefor; that their rights in said award should be regarded as vested rights. It seems to me that that view is fallacious. At this moment, and until the expiration of four months from the confirmation of the report, they are not entitled to ask from anybody payment of a single award, and after the expiration of the four months, if their awards are not paid by the city, they are driven to a suit for the recovery of the same—a suit which may be defended by the city if it sees available grounds therefor, and which may or may not end in a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. Now, then, can they claim that their right to awards should be regarded as entitled to the dignity of a judgment now when it is, in point of fact, no more than a chose in action which has to be put in suit and litigated before a judgment can be obtained upon it. The learned counsel on the other side seemed to depend very much on the case of The People vs. The Supervisors of Westchester; 4 Barbour, 64. That was a case where the Legislature repealed an act authorizing the taking of land for the purpose of a road. There notice had been actually given to the owners of the land to remove their fences. The Supervisors had constructively, if not actually, taken the land on behalf of the public. When the time for the payment of awards had elapsed then it might be fairly argued that, where the land itself had been taken, the right to payment had become a vested right. There is no analogy between that case and the case at bar, and even in that case the Court says:—"The Legislature says to the owners, 'We will take your land and pay you for it.' They may change their intention before the land is taken; but after the land is taken the contract is so far executed as to be unrepealable, as to those whose rights are affected." The act of 1871, under which we claim relief, does not repeal anything. It simply, as it imports, regulates the practice in these proceedings. It allows an appeal from an order of the Court. It allows a motion to vacate an order in a matter still actually pending in the court; for even a judgment is not the end of a suit (Weyman vs. Childs, 41 N. Y. Reports, 162), and until a case is settled and finished by the payment of the judgment the Court has control of the case. Much of the argument of counsel on the other side has been directed to the extent of power vested in the Court to set aside an order of confirmation. There is no need to discuss that. Without the new power granted by the act of 1871 there might be a question on the subject. Here the act of 1871 expressly gives the Court the power to vacate the order, and the only question is, whether this act is in violation of the supreme charter of the land. Your Honor is asked by the counsel of the gentlemen claiming awards to decide that

THAT ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It is always a difficult and delicate position for a Judge sitting at Special Term to be called on to pronounce that the act of the Legislature of the State is void. I do not think that as yet anything has occurred in this proceeding to warrant the counsel in asking from the Court any such exercise of authority. Unless commissioners now appointed by the Court discover improperly in the awards or assessments heretofore made, and find it their duty to diminish or increase them, no injury can accrue to the clients of my learned friend. If such a contingency arises it is but right that these gentlemen should suffer. If no wrong has been done in their instance relief may be rendered to the Mayor, &c., by an increase of the area of assessment, as provided for in the act. But your Honor has heard probably enough in the affidavits read to-day by parties other than the Mayor, &c., to lead to the suspicion that in these respects wrong has been done which should be undone. These, however, are questions which will naturally come before the commissioners if appointed. There is no need to discuss them now. I will content myself, simply pressing on the Court a proposition—that we have shown ourselves, by the facts set forth in the affidavits, entitled to the relief provided for by the statute, and that it is the duty of the Court to grant it. As to the constitutionality of the act I had intended to say nothing. I feel that all that need be said has been said by my able associate, Mr. Vanderpoel, and I now leave the case in the hands of the Court.

DECISION RESERVED.

And thus closed up the day's speeches and counter-speeches, the protests and counter-protests, and affidavits and counter-affidavits upon the subject of this Broadway widening. Though lasting nearly five hours, the crowd grew larger instead of diminishing, and the interest in the proceedings deepened as the time advanced. The Judge announced that he would hear no further argument, and took such other papers bearing upon the case as counsel wished to submit, reserving his decision.

REPLY OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS TO MR. BERGH.

The following has been sent to Mr. Bergh, as a response to his communication to the Board of Fire Commissioners:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

HENRY BERGH, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—

SIR—I am directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge your note of March 24, and to say to you that the newspaper slip you enclose, like many which you have doubtless read in reference to your own department, does not correctly state the circumstances. They often necessarily derive the information from excited bystanders, which varies from evidence more deliberately taken. The truck had stopped in Maiden lane, in front of No. 24, near the corner of Nassau street, to allow another truck to pass down Nassau street, and the collision was occasioned by a fruit peddler's wagon being rapidly driven around the corner from Nassau street into Maiden lane. Just as it started again the truck was crowded against the sidewalk, but the only serious injury done was to a boy, who jumped or fell down an area and broke his leg. It will be seen that in a case of reckless or even rapid driving, as you have concluded, the facts are apparently any special inquiry. The Commissioners are in almost instantaneous communication with all parts of the districts under their charge, and in the performance of their delicate duties do not derive their intelligence from the press, nor would you, probably, be able "to invite their attention to any subject" which had not occurred to them. They investigate every occurrence in the department which deviates from its rules, and especially accidents, collisions and complaints of citizens, and had this occurrence under close and careful inquiry before you could have read the newspaper reports. The right of way in the performance of duty is given by law with a view to the rapidity of movement, which is necessary to protect the lives and property of citizens, but in using it no apparatus is allowed to be driven more rapidly than a man, who runs at its head before the horses, can make his way along the street. Of any violation of this rule they are always glad of information. You say, speaking of the celerity of the movements of the department, "The remedy is worse than the disease, for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath these modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner." Your practical humanity, they desire me to say, takes here but a single view of the question, and they wish to give you another—one of many they could cite. On the 25th of September a fire occurred on the fifth story of No. 73 Montgomery street, at 12¾ A. M., and the inmates were suddenly driven to the roof. The arrival of a ladder-truck with the utmost speed was not a matter of saving "pieces of timber," but human life, and moments said the value of hours. The apparatus arrived, the ladders were used, and District Engineer Bates rescued a child; Foreman Quinlan, two women and two children; the men of Hook and Ladder No. 6, four persons, and those of Engine Company No. 11, three persons from the roof, preventing a frightful catastrophe which would have been poorly excused by the delay of the life-saving apparatus, in discussing the right of way with either the drivers of fruit wagons, carts or private carriages, who, as you may have observed, are not too ready to give way, either to the means of protection or to the humane efforts of your own department. The Commissioners are rigid in their rules and punish severely infractions; they prescribe and require all possible caution, and are happy to have few accidents to investigate; but they reserve the right to control this department in the protection of human life and property. If you visit them in connection with the department more especially under your own charge they will take pleasure in showing to you a collection of animals not to be surpassed in health and condition by those in an equal number of private stables, and a percentage of loss by accident or death less than in any service not subjected to great exposure and risk by day and night, which they claim as an indication of the careful grooming and driving required by their rules. They direct me to call your attention to a voluntary letter they have received from Messrs. Colbert & Co., respectable citizens, who give a very different and correct version of the accident to which you allude.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Appointments and the Adjournment Yesterday.

After being in session just seven days in the Methodist church at Morristown, N. J., the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. Hacketstown was chosen as the place of meeting next time. The final report on subscriptions for the Centenary Collegiate Institute is—From ministers, $17,262; from laymen, $15,248. Total, $32,509. Rev. Dr. Crane reported on Drew Seminary, commending it and speaking favorably of the students who have supplied stations within the bounds of his district. R. Vanhorn, O. H. Tiffany, S. M. Freeman, C. Larew, J. M. Tuttle, R. S. Aust, C. S. Coll, W. N. Searles, J. B. Mathis and W. W. Voorhees were elected Conference Stewards.

The appointments for the Newark and Passaic districts of the Conference were as follows:—

Newark—Halsey street, J. S. Chadwick; Franklin street, J. R. Daniels; Clinton street, E. Vanhorne; Union street, D. Walkers; Central church, A. Cookman, B. C. McBride; Eighth avenue, S. H. Ogyler; St. Paul's, O. H. Tiffany; Trinity, J. S. Bowell; South Market street, R. D. F. Randolph; St. Luke's, S. Van Benschoten; East Newark, J. Scarlett; Roseville, J. K. Adams; Centenary, R. R. Collins; City Mission, to be supplied; Belleville, J. P. Bailey; Franklin, G. T. Jackson; Bloomfield, S. L. Baldwin; Montclair, T. B. Landon. Orange—First Church, W. Day; Calvary church, C. S. Ryman; Irvington, W. L. Gill; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Milburn, J. N. Crane; Summit, W. S. Galloway; Madison, S. Parsons; Whippany, to be supplied; Beaneville, C. A. Lippincott; Boonton, T. Wallcisz; Wallchall, to be supplied by T. C. Hayhow; Parsippany, A. L. Wilson; Little Falls, E. P. Crane; Verona, J. S. Gilbert.

Passaic, First church, G. H. Whitney; Nyack, S. B. Rooney; Rahway, First church, H. D. Opdyke; Perth Amboy, S. W. Hillard; Plainfield, J. R. Bryan; Bound Brook, E. V. King; Staten Island, Bethel, I. N. Vanzant; Asbury, J. M. Tuttle; Hackettstown, C. E. Tuttle; J. Hanton, Professor in Pennington Seminary; J. D. Blain and J. W. Young, agents for Collegiate Institute.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE IN THE SOUTH.—About six hundred Chinamen came down the river on the steamer Jennie Rogers, from Tuskaloosa, yesterday morning, and left for Louisiana on the New Orleans Railroad in the afternoon. Reports vary as to their ultimate destination—one report being that they go to work on a sugar plantation, and another that they have contracted to go to work on the Texas Railroad. Their appearance upon our streets caused no small amount of excitement, such a large number of Orientals is in sight at one time being a matter entirely out of the usual run of things down this way.—*Mobile Tribune, March 24.*

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION

THE ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS.

A Bill of Complaint and a Demurrer.

Ex-Attorney General Hoar Denounces the Erie Management, Opera House, Ballet Dancers and All.

The suit of John B. Heath and others vs. the Erie Railway Company and others came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, on argument on demurrer to the bill of complaint.

A talented and able bar appeared to defend the interests of the parties to the suit. Ex-Attorney General Hoar, Mr. William M. Evarts and Mr. Southmayd are counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and Judge Curtiss, of Massachusetts, represented the defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The bill alleges substantially as follows:—

The plaintiffs are aliens and the defendants residents of New York. The plaintiffs are shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, all of them, except Charles Burt, having stock in their names upon the company's books. Burt holds a certificate for twenty shares, with a power of attorney for its transfer to him, but the company has refused to allow such transfer to be made. The Erie Railway Company had, on December 31, 1870, a capital of $25,105,300, of which $8,526,700 was preferred stock. It has seventeen directors. In October, 1867, nine new directors were elected by a combination between the defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane, and one John S. Eldridge, and by means of the purchase of proxies with money furnished by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. In February and March, 1868, Gould, Fisk and Lane, "and their confederates," caused $10,000,000 of new stock in the company to be issued in exchange for convertible bonds, and they or some of them received more money from the sale of the stock than they paid the company for the bonds. These transactions being in violation of an injunction, the defendants (other than the company) left the city of New York and spent money of the company for their own protection, as well as in procuring the passage of laws for the sanction of this issue of stock. (It is not alleged that any of this money was paid to members of the Legislature for any corrupt purpose.) An arrangement was made between Eldridge on the one side and Gould, Fisk and Lane on the other, by which Eldridge agreed to resign the presidency, in consideration of the purchase by the Erie Railway Company of $5,000,000 bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, which was carried out. A settlement of the litigation was made by paying to Schell $429,000 and to Vanderbilt $1,050,000, besides purchasing 50,000 shares of stock from Vanderbilt for $8,500,000. Divers sums were improperly paid out, including between $20,000 and $50,000 to Gould or Fisk for an "illegal and unfounded" claim. Gould received about $6,500,000 on becoming treasurer of the company. Since July, 1868, Gould, Fisk and Lane have "had practically in their own hands the entire control" of the Erie Railway Company. In August, 1868, the transfer books were closed thirty days earlier than usual, when Gould, Fisk and Lane held proxies for 158,640 shares. (Previous passages of the bill show that at this time the stock consisted of over 420,000 shares).

Gould and Fisk did not own the stock which stood in their names upon the books, and this stock had been in part "acquired by the use, in some form, directly or indirectly, of the funds of the Erie Railway Company." A board of directors was elected in October, 1868, several of whom pledged themselves, before their election, to support Gould's policy, and from that time until October, 1869, only three meetings of the board were held, and the affairs of the company were managed entirely by Gould, Fisk and Lane. The report of the company to the Legislature for 1869 does not account for the proceeds of $23,500,000 nominal increase of capital. The convertible bonds, in exchange for which the new stock was issued, were sold at a heavy discount by Gould, Fisk and Lane, "to a great extent to some of themselves" and to their partners or friends. Money of the company has been used by the other defendants in their speculations, and they have made great profits thereby. Bargains have been made by Gould, Fisk and Lane on behalf of the company, in which they had an adverse interest. The office of the company has been removed to an opera house, which has been purchased by Gould and Fisk in their own names, with money which in part belonged to the Erie Railway Company. Money of the company has been expended in acquiring property which it "had no legal right or authority to acquire." Arrangements have been made between the Erie Railway Company and the Narragansett Steamship Company (in which Gould, Fisk and Lane are interested) to the prejudice of the former. The directors have been classified in the manner provided by a statute passed in 1869, but such classification was not made by the board in existence when the law was enacted. Money of the company was expended in procuring the passage of this law. The present board was elected by the votes of persons whose names appeared as shareholders on the transfer books, but who had sold their shares; and it is in the interest of Gould, Fisk and Lane.

The defendants have refused to transfer 15,770 shares of stock. Money of the company has been used in paying the expenses of collusive suits, in paying receivers' fees, in influencing public elections, and in preventing the service of process. An increase of $21,020,000 in the nominal amount of the capital, during 1868, is not accounted for by the annual report to the Legislature for that year. The net earnings of the company have diminished, its stock and bonds have fallen, and its market value has become insignificant. Gould, Fisk and Lane are not good managers and have lost money of their own; and they have not enough property to satisfy the claims made against them by this bill.

And upon information and belief, the orators allege that the board of directors elected by the procurement of Gould, Fisk and Lane in October, 1868, is so constituted, and was designedly so made up by them, as that the board possesses no independent force for controlling Gould, Fisk and Lane, but as a board, in so far as it acts at all, is the mere instrument of their will, and that as matter of fact the board, in so far as it has acted at all, has acted and does act in entire subserviency to the personal, selfish and fraudulent schemes of Gould, Fisk and Lane, and that, although it may be true, as alleged by said Gould, Fisk and Lane, that since the election of the new board meetings of the directors have been held more frequently than during the preceding year, when even the pretence of holding directors' meetings was abandoned, yet that as well since the election of such new board in October, 1868, as before, Gould, Fisk and Lane have had, and still have, practically the absolute and unchecked control of the said corporation, its funds and property, and all its affairs.

And the orators, upon their information and belief, allege that William M. Tweed is in full accord with Gould, Fisk and Lane, in their schemes and acts for private and personal gain and advantage at the expense of the Erie Railway Company, and to the utter disregard and sacrifice of its interests, and, as the orators believe, has been and is personally interested in many of such schemes and acts; that the said Henry N. Smith was a copartner of Gould in the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.; that several of the directors are salaried employes of the Erie Railway Company, holding their places at the pleasure of Gould, Fisk and Lane, or of Gould alone, and are under the influence and control of Gould, Fisk and Lane, and have only a nominal and trifling interest as shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, if they have any such interest, and that among the persons thus situated, as the orators believe, are Justin D. White, the assistant treasurer, John Hilton, the father of the transfer clerk, and himself a clerk or agent in some other capacity, Horatio N. Otis, the secretary, and George G. Hall, the supply agent of the Erie Railway Company; and that M. R. Simonds, another of the directors, is in substantially like position or relation with the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, except that he is a salaried employe of the Narragansett Steamship Company, which is under the management, direction and control of Gould, Fisk and Lane.

And the orators believe and charge that as to some other members of the board, such as Homer Ramsdell, Alexander S. Diven, John Gannon and some others who are gentlemen of character and of such position and capacity as to make them intrinsically proper directors for the company, under ordinary circumstances, their independent action as such directors is, as the orators believe and charge, compromised by reason of their being under some pledge that they would either support the policy of Gould or resign, and if it be not so, they are in too small a minority to interpose any substantial check to the plans and operations of Gould, Fisk and Lane, supported as they are by an overwhelming majority of the board in their interests, and that they are in such relations, personal or otherwise, with Gould, Fisk and Lane, as have prevented and will prevent them from in any way causing to be exerted the corporate power of the Erie Railway Company to bring Gould, Fisk and Lane to account for their past misdeeds, and to compel restitution from them of the enormous amounts of money which they have wrongfully and fraudulently obtained from the funds of the company, and that some of the directors, not being residents of the city of New York, where the meetings of the board are held, do not attend such meetings.

And the orators further show, that the several rights and equities, claims and demands, in favor of the Erie Railway Company, which are hereinbefore set forth or mentioned, cannot be enforced by suit brought in the name and on behalf of said company, for the reason that the control of the company is now wholly in the hands of said Gould, Fisk and Lane, and the orators are wholly unable to procure the bringing of a suit in the name of the company, as plaintiff, against them.

The prayer of the bill is:—

First—That the defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane render a full account of all moneys received by or for the company since they became directors, and of all their management of the company's affairs.

Second—That they pay all funds due on such accounting.

Third—That they be ousted from office.

Fourth—That the issue of bonds convertible into stock and the issue of any new stock be enjoined.

Fifth—That a receiver of the property of the company be appointed.

Sixth—That a preliminary injunction be granted to the same effect.

THE DEMURRER.

The demurrer is substantially in the following terms:—

The demurrer of James Fisk, Jr., defendant, impleaded with the Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould and Frederick A. Lane, as co-defendants, to the bill of complaint of John Benjamin Heath, Robert Amadeus Heath, Henry Burnley Heath, Edward Lewis Raphael, Henry Lewis Raphael, William Henry Quesde, Eric Carrington Smith and Charles Burt, complainants:—

This defendant, not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters in the bill to be true, demurs thereto, and says that the complainants have not, by the bill, made a case to entitle them to any discovery or relief, as sought for against the defendant. He further demurs, that it appears by the complainants' bill that John S. Eldridge, Henry Thompson, Lent Underwood, Joseph Bardwell, Eben D. Jordan and James S. Whitney are necessary parties to the bill, inasmuch as it is stated in the bill that all of these persons were confederates to secure control of the Erie Railway Company by illegitimate means for the purpose of their private gain, which purposes were accomplished and are made a part of the grounds of the bill; and further, that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company is a necessary party to the bill, inasmuch as it is therein stated that that company received a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, in violation of the corporate powers of the last named company, by collusion with Jay Gould, Frederick A. Lane and the defendant. And further, that Richard Schell and Cornelius Vanderbilt are necessary parties to the bill, as the bill states that they received large amounts of money from the Erie Railroad Company by fraud and collusion with Jay Gould, Frederick A. Lane and the defendant; that the Narragansett Steamship Company is a necessary party to the bill, because the bill alleges that that company had acquired wrongful gains from the Erie Railway Company by collusion with Jay Gould, Frederick A. Lane and this defendant, of which gains an accounting is demanded in the bill. That William M. Tweed, Alexander S. Diven, Justin D. White, John Gannon, O. W. Chapman, Horatio N. Otis, Charles G. Sloan, Abram Gould, Homer Ramsdell, Henry Thompson, John Hilton, Henry N. Smith and George C. Ball are necessary parties to the bill, as it states that four persons, together with the defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane, were elected directors of the Erie Railway Company in October, 1868, and divided themselves into five classes holding office for different terms. This class